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U.S. MISCALCULATES IN ARMS STRENGTH POLICY

PM291005 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 30, 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Sense Above All"]

[Text] Presidents and secretaries of state come and go, but one thing has remained unchanged in the United States for all these years: blind, fanatical commitment to primacy-of-strength in politics. The new head of the State Department -- the 60th -- George Shultz, immediately took up the old theme:

"Peace and security can be assured only if we have the strength.... The readiness to negotiate from a position of strength is one of the main elements in this strength itself.... If we are strong.... If we help others, helping them, too, to become strong...."

So there you have it: strength. Strength as the measure of everything, as the starting point and ultimate goal of policy. The diplomacy of strength is elevated to the rank of U.S. state course in the international arena. Relations with everyone are based on this -- with "potential enemies," with allies, with the whole world.

Nowhere in the lengthy speech does it say: If we are sensible.... Although some tribute was paid to sense: "Forty years ago we could not even imagine the colossal threat of nuclear weapons.... We must accept reality as it is.... We recognize that an approach toward the Soviet Union confined to the military angle will not satisfy the American people."

Indeed it will not. And not just the American people. That kind of approach cannot satisfy anyone in the world who realizes the importance of ordered relations between the two biggest nuclear powers. Their might must be subordinated to sense, not vice versa.

Admirers of the diplomacy of strength think that nothing can be more real than military might. But these realists, if they may be so described, forget the real correlation of forces in the international arena, which Washington can in no way and will never be able to change in its own favor. Carried away with the wild-goose chase after military superiority, they err by dangerously exaggerating their own potential and equally dangerously underestimating the potential of others. And it is precisely this that embodies the threat of a decisive miscalculation in policy and -- which may prove fatal -- in the strategic military sphere.

It is a question not merely of the simple accumulation and stockpiling of military might with a view to reinforcing a "position of strength" and acquiring trump cards in the hope of securing one-sided advantages in disarmament talks. As recent events in the South Atlantic and the Near East have again shown, the strength is being accumulated for war. It looks as though someone has started accumulating experience of aggression and evaluating [aprobatsiya] "in practice" new types of combat hardware and scenarios for "preventive" gendarme operations against countries and peoples struggling for their legitimate rights, sovereignty and independence. A hawkish spirit is abroad in the world. It comes from the Potomac. The United States was an accomplice in both London's punitive expedition against Argentina and the Israeli aggression against Lebanon.

The effectiveness and influence of policy do not depend solely on the factor of military might. Effectiveness is determined by political realism and by a profound realization of the dangers of the nuclear age and the leading trends and priorities of world development. Strength can replace nothing of this.

You only have to mentally survey development in the postwar years for it to become clear: The approach to international affairs based on strength does not vindicate itself.

First, Washington did not succeed in keeping and retaining a monopoly of the most powerful types of military hardware, primarily nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles. The hope of securing "decisive" superiority over the USSR and its allies has proved invalid. The combined might of world socialism is capable of sobering anybody and putting them in their place.

Second, the development of military hardware and the emergence of the most devastating means of warfare have resulted in a kind of devaluation of these means, in a narrowing of the sphere of the use of military force for rational political purposes. After all, no strategy that is in any way sensible can set itself the goal of removing a potential enemy at the price of a reckless risk, essentially the price of one's own head.

Third, the presumptuous policy of strength has been disgraced several times in the postwar years. You only have to recall Vietnam, where even the colossal Pentagon military machine was forced to beat it back home after failing to break the will of a freedom-loving people.

The United States can be said to have proved its ability to accumulate and manipulate strength. But what the peoples, the American people included, expect from Wasington is something else -- a display of sense.

GENERAL CHERVOV ON STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS PROCESS

AU281525 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jul 82 p 6

[APN article by Col Gen Nikolay Chervov, official of the USSR General Staff: "The Soviet Point of View -- On the Problem of Strategic Offensive Arms;" passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] The Soviet Union has always declared itself and continues to declare itself in favor of limiting and reducing strategic arms. This is the Soviet Union's unchanging stand. Proceeding from this stand, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the readiness of the USSR to pursue negotiations with the United States on this subject without delay. HOWEVER, THE UNITED STATES, IN TURN, FAILED TO ANSWER THIS PROPOSAL FOR AS LONG AS ONE AND A HALF YEARS. Now we state with gratification that we have obtained an answer and that the negotiations have resumed. A process of vital importance for peace has been restored. The beginning of this process was already marked by the SALT I and SALT II treaties.

The SALT II treaty, which the United States began to disregard as soon as it was signed by refusing to ratify it, is a well-balanced document based on equal rights. It is the result of a sensible compromise between the Soviet and American sides. Those who assert that SALT II contains only limitations are utterly mistaken. Isn't the envisaged dismantling of 250 Soviet missile carriers a reduction?

Those who think that the USSR has never spoken against qualitative limitations on strategic weapons also are mistaken. On the contrary, it is the United States that opposes such limitations. At the SALT II negotiations for example, the Soviet side repeatedly proposed to the Americans the banning of the deployment of new strategic systems such as long-range cruise missiles deployed on all kinds of bases. The United States rejected this proposal.

We proposed to ban the creation of the Trident naval missile system developed in the United States as well as the corresponding system in our country. This proposal was not accepted. As a result of this, the Americans built a new submarine called "Ohio" equipped with Trident missiles and we built a corresponding system called Typhoon. Who has gained from this? L.I. Brezhnev, in his speech to the 26th CPSU Congress, expressed our readiness to agree to limit the expansion of such submarines and to ban the development of new ballistic missiles for these submarines. This proposal was not accepted either.

In May 1981 L.I. Brezhnev expressed a readiness to sign a Soviet-American agreement on freezing the quantity of strategic weapons until the beginning of negotiations and to restrict to a maximum their modernization. The importance of this agreement is obvious, but how did the United States answer it? The leaders in Washington declared that this is unacceptable since the freezing would allegedly "perpetuate the Soviet Union's superiority and permit the USSR to avoid serious negotiations on a considerable reduction of strategic weapons." THIS DECLARATION TURNS EVERYTHING UPSIDE DOWN. First of all, the Soviet Union has always supported essential reductions of strategic weapons. Second, the assertion about the so-called "Soviet superiority" is based on the false premise that throughout the seventies the Soviet Union allegedly strongly increased its strategic potential while the potential of the United States stagnated. The true state of affairs, however, is quite different. Whe representatives of the U.S. administration claim that the Soviet Union had engaged in an arms race throughout the aforementioned period, they are deliterabely distoring the truth. The question during that period was to ACHIEVE EQUALITY IN STRATEGIC POTENTIAL. THIS EQUALITY WAS ACHIEVED DURING THE SEVENTIES, IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BOTH BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE USSR, AND IT WAS SEALED BY THE SALT II TREATY.

The United States has never stagnated in its development of strategic weapons, whose number steadily increased by following a policy of drastic quantitative augmentation of nuclear warheads. THROUGHOUT THE SEVENTIES THE UNITED STATES DAILY ADDED THREE WARHEADS TO ITS NUCLEAR FORCES. Several new systems of weapons were developed. A total of 550 ICBM's of the Minuteman-3 type were introduced carrying three warheads each, while ballistic missiles were installed on submarines with a total of 10-14 warheads each. In the meantime, the U.S. strategic nuclear force increased two-fold -- from 5,000 to 10,000 warheads. Such facts cannot be denied.

During the SALT I and the SALT II negotiations the Americans were the first to propose a comprehensive discussion on all existing components of strategic weapons. AT THAT TIME, THE AMERICANS INSISTED THAT THE COMPARISON OF BOTH SIDES' NUCLEAR POTENTIALS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AS A WHOLE AND NOT PIECEMEAL, SINCE IN COUNTING EACH POTENTIAL SEPARATELY IT IS DIFFICULT TO EVALUATE THE POTENTIALS AND ARRIVE AT A CORRECT COUNT. The Soviet side accepted the comprehensive approach. Nothing has changed in the problem of strategic weapons since the signing of the SALT II treaty. Parity has been preserved and the balance of forces has not been violated, a fact which was confirmed by numerous White House experts and also by authoritative figures in the U.S. Senate. This is why, in proposing a new approach under the pretext of the "destablizing factor," which is allegedly created by Soviet ICBM deployment, THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY CHANGED ITS FORMER APPROACH. NOW THE UNITED STATES WOULD LIKE TO REDUCE ONLY THE EXCESS ARMS OF THE SOVIET UNION, BUT IS UNWILLING TO REDUCE ITS OWN EXCESS ARMS.

The so-called "destablizing factor" does not stand up to scrutiny. The trend in the development of strategic weapons is such that the combat potentials of various systems are becoming comparable. Thus, for example, the submarine-based Trident-1 missiles have almost the same characteristic features as the ground-based ICBM's, while the new Trident-2 missiles are even superior to them. The same applies to the equipment of the Strategic Air Force. As regards this question, however, the Americans are inconsistent in their views. They have always claimed that MOBILE SYSTEMS ARE THE MOST DESTABILIZING FACTORS. According to this logic, we should first of all pay attention to submarine ballistic missiles as a destabilizing factor, as well as to MX missiles and to long-range strategic bombers (2,600 kilometers) equipped with cruise missiles. These are, precisely, the weapons that should first of all be taken into consideration. Washington, however, refuses to agree with its own former opinions on this subject.

The impression has been created THAT IN LOOKING FOR PROOF OF SOME ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE EXISTING BALANCE OF FORCES, THE PRESENT U.S. ADMINISTRATION ACTUALLY DOES NOT ARGUE WITH US, BUT WITH PREVIOUS U.S. ADMINISTRATIONS. If we should now adopt this U.S. approach, we should propose a priority reduction of American submarine ballistic missiles' warheads, which have a three-fold superiority over the USSR weapons, or of the U.S. Strategic Air Force, which has a manifold superiority over the USSR potential. Would this make the Americans very happy?

The same applies to ground-based missiles. If Washington's plan, as it was described by the U.S. President, should be implemented, the Soviet strategic potential (as regards the number of warheads) would be three times inferior to the American potential. In this connection L.I. Brezhnev unmistakably declared that the USSR does not strive for a treaty according to which the United States would obtain one-sided superiority. There should be no illusions whatsoever on this question.

As to the success of Geneva negotiations CONSTRUCTIVE EFFORTS ARE REQUIRED in this respect on both sides, and the problem should be comprehensively discussed. It is important to preserve everything positive that has been achieved previously. There is no point in beginning from square one every time a new U.S administration assumes office. This is not a productive approach at all. The USSR is sincerely interested in achieving an agreement. The one-sided commitment assumed by the Soviet Union not to be the first to have recourse to nuclear weapons contributes to the settlement of this problem. As the Soviet leadership has already declared on several occasions, WE ARE READY TO PROCEED TOWARD FURTHER, GREAT LIMITATIONS, PROVIDED THAT THE PRINCIPLE OF EQUALITY AND EQUAL SECURITY IS OBSERVED. If this principle is observed there will be agreements of the widest scope, which are in the interest of peoples throughout the world.

START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 29 JULY

LD291100 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 29 TASS -- A plenary meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction was held here today.

U.S. APPROACH BLOCKS PROGRESS OF INF TALKS

LD282244 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe have been suspended until 30 September. This first session has lasted, with intervals, for 7 months, our commentator Viktor Tanin writes. It goes without saying that Europeans are profoundly interested in their outcome, and follow their progress with fixed interest. The very fact that the dialogue started caused a feeling of relief throughout the world, especially in the European countries. That is natural. It would be no exaggeration to say that mankind must now deal with the question of survival. According to the calculations of Western specialists, the 50,000 nuclear warheads (?deployed) in the world can, in a few seconds, reduce the earth to ashes. Nevertheless, the United States and the other NATO countries continue to manufacture means of mass destruction at an increasing rate. The question of nuclear arms is particularly accute for Europe, the most dense and fragile of all centers of mankind.

The plans for the deployment of qualitatively new medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West European countries have created an unprecedented danger for the hundreds of thousands of inhabitants of our continent.

In fact, what can these plans lead to? Washington openly declares that it means laying down the material foundations for the American doctrine of limited nuclear war. The strategists of the Pentagon intend to unleash a war on the European theater, the Old World, as they call it, across the ocean, which, in their opinion, would spare the territory of the United States. Washington couldn't care less, it seems, that only a heap of radioactive ash would remain of the European Continent.

In this context the USSR has made more and more new proposals to save the European Continent from the danger which looms over it. On a number of occasions it has declared itself ready to reach an agreement so that the two sides, East and West, would totally renounce all kinds of medium-range weapons targeted on Europe. Our country is also prepared to go further, and to bring about the total destruction in Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. If the West is not ready for these radical solutions, the USSR proposes the conclusion of an agreement on the progressive but substantial reduction -- of the order of hundreds of units -- of medium-range nuclear weapons of both sides -- the USSR and NATO.

The USSR does not limit itself to proposals, but backs up by practical action its desire to bring the Geneva talks to a conclusion. Our country has unilaterally stopped the deployment of medium-range missiles in the European part of the country and is already proceeding toward the reduction of a considerable number of its missiles.

What, though, is the West's reaction to this realistic and constructive position of the USSR? Everything points to the fact that the West is in no hurry to follow the Soviet example; instead it does everything possible to discredit the policy of the USSR, to minimize its attractiveness. They claim, for example, that the USSR is transferring its missiles to the other side of the Urals, from where they could reach European countries. This is a heinous and malicious piece of misinformation. The politician's version was destroyed by the official explanation from Moscow that no additional medium-range missiles will be deployed within range of West Germany and the other countries of West Europe.

Unfortunately the United States has not made any constructive gesture at Geneva in response to the Soviet initiatives. During his recent visit to West Europe, U.S President Reagan again insisted on his familiar zero option, the purpose of which is well known. The question is posed thus: the USSR's unilateral disarmament, or else the talks reach an impasse. In other words, they want to drag the talks out in order to accuse the USSR of lacking goodwill and under this pretext to put into operation the plan to transform West Europe into a launching pad for Pershing-2 and cruise missiles. These are Washington's calculations -- calculations that are futile, to speak frankly. The authorized circles of the USSR have said time and time again: The Soviet Union will not accept unilateral disarmament. If the United States continues to insist that its advanced nuclear systems and Great Britain's and France's nuclear weapons are not taken into consideration at the talks, the progress of the talks will be blocked.

The White House's intention to intensify the race to other weapons makes the talks even more complex. The Reagan administration has just decided, for example, to virtually double the American arsenal of barbaric neutron weapons. Everyone understands that Washington intends to use it in the European theater.

It is in the vital interests of the European peoples to eliminate the danger of world thermonuclear war, to stop the arms race. The Final Act signed 7 years ago in Helsinki showed the right paths of security, fruitful cooperation and detente on the continent.

To conform to the Helsinki spirit means to apply judiciously the principles and the guidelines of the Final Act, to refrain from interfering in others' internal affairs, to renounce the use of force or threat of force. To conform to the Helsinki spirit means to make the Geneva talks progress, despite all the difficulties, to achieve a mutually acceptable accord [entente], to open the way to a denuclearized Europe.

The USSR is doing everything in its power to achieve all this. That is the principled position of our country. We believe, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, that the process initiated by the European conference should be continued. Negotiations of all kinds, multilateral and bilateral, should be used to tackle the problems of concern to Europe.

U.S. VIOLATES COMMITMENTS TO DISCUSS TEST BAN

LD281754 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- By adopting the decision not to resume talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests the United States demonstrated its disregard for the opinion of United Nations member states, the MOSCOW NEWS weekly writes in its latest issue.

"Since 1963 at least 12 resolutions demanding the total prohibition of nuclear tests were adopted in the United Nations. This theme was one of the central ones also at the recent second special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament in New York. It was the first item on the agenda of the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

"By this decision," the weekly stresses, "the United States violates the commitment, assumed by it under the 1963 treaty, to strive for the full prohibition of tests. The United States also violates a commitment under the 1968 nuclear non-proliferation treaty -- to strive for the ending of tests and to undertake serious efforts in the direction of nuclear disarmament...." The United States is striking a pose for the whole world to see: Look, we were and remain the initiators of the nuclear arms race. Wait for our new nuclear blasts".

U.S. ADMITS 32 NUCLEAR WEAPONS INCIDENTS

LD281332 Moscow TASS in English 1217 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28, TASS -- Thirty-two serious incidents involving American nuclear weapons, incidents that could put mankind on the brink of a disaster, have taken place over the last thirty-five years. This was offiicially admitted by Washington, the Soviet newspaper LITERATURNAYA GAZETA recalled today in an article on the study made by James Muller, a teacher of Harvard Medical School in Boston, on the probability of a nuclear war through human or mechanical error.

The analysis made by Mr. Muller shows that the yearly chance of a nuclear accident with catastrophic consequences is equal to 1.4 percent. Hence it will be 14 percent for ten years and 28 percent for twenty years.

During a period of 18 months taken at random by James Muller the apparatus of the NORAD command sounded false alarm on 151 occasions. In four such alarms orders were issued for raising the degree of combat preparedness for the crews of B-52 bombers and ICBM-launching centres.

As a physician Mr Muller gives special attention to the psychological stability of people at push-button control boards. He found in the documents of the American Congress that thousands of servicemen do not pass special psychological reliability tests. Thus 5,128 Americans failed such tests in 1975. The figure for 1976 was 4,966 and the figure for 1977 was 4,973.

U.S. SPACE ARMS PLANS, NEED FOR TALKS VIEWED

PM291017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Aleksey Sitnikov "International Review": "Space Ambitions"]

[Text] A fundamentally new international situation was created at the very moment that the USSR's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons was made public in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the recently ended second UN General Assembly special sesson on disarmament.

If the other states possessing nuclear weapons followed our country's example, the danger of nuclear war would not only be set aside but a more favorable situation would also take shape for the transition to practical measures to limit the most dangerous types of weapons. This is particularly urgent under conditions when Washington, strenuously building up its nuclear missile strength, is seeking to extend the arms race to new spheres.

Thus, the United States has recently been developing an extensive program for the militarization of space. The U.S. President's special directive "On National Space Policy," published at the beginning of June, is significant in this respect. In it the entire American scientific and technical effort in space research is oriented toward realizing the Pentagon's adventurist aspirations. The American military space program is not now confined to fulfilling such "traditional" functions as communications, navigation and the functioning of "spy" satellites. R. Reagan's directive is aimed at creating space weapon systems and deploying them in orbits around the Earth "with a view to their operational deployment" and designed for use at times of "crisis."

The American press has long been writing about the Pentagon's ambitious plans; the New York TIMES recently reported some details of them. It was a question of secret instructions from U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger to the U.S. Air Force to create and adopt by 1987 an antisatellite weapon system that will help the United States acquire a potential for not only "disrupting the functioning of enemy space systems but also for putting them out of service." The planned antisatellite weapon is designed to destroy Soviet satellites. The administration has already asked Congress to allocate in fiscal 1983 some $218 million to create it.

A special "space command" begins functioning in the United States 1 September this year. Washington has also announced the creation of a space technological center that is instructed to devote special attention to the latest technology with a view to developing military space systems designed for use in the 21st century.

The Pentagon pins special hopes on the reusable space transport shuttle. Military freight was stowed on board this craft during a test flight under the Columbia program in June, and the astronauts fulfilled a number of specific military tasks. The U.S. President's directive views the shuttle as the chief means of launching military loads into space and as one of the main factors designed to ensure U.S. "primacy" in the space sphere. BUSINESS WEEK magazine reported recently that Washington is also realizing plans to deploy laser weapons in space, including with the use of the shuttle craft. Multibillion-dollar projects for space-based missile systems are being examined.

The dangerous nature of these and other programs is obvious. American strategists intend to deploy new types of weapons in orbit but not to wage wars against the extraterrestrials whom people in the West are so fond of depicting in science fiction novels and movies. All this is being done for the sake of quite obvious "earth-oriented" military-strategic tasks. "He who gains the upper hand in space will secure an overwhelming strategic advantage on earth," the magazine U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, the organ of U.S. military-industrial corporations, frankly admits, for example.

Not wishing to follow the USSR's example and pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons, Washington is preparing the material basis for the implementation of its adventurist and aggressive doctrines. It proceeds from the premise that it is "permissible" to wage nuclear war and even possible to achieve victory in it. Here some people in Washington do not hide their intention of creating a military space potential that would enable them to knock out the Soviet antisatellite systems ensuring the normal functioning of the Soviet Union's defensive forces, and also to make strikes against its air defense and ABM systems. They would like to secure the possibility of making disabling nuclear strikes on the territory of the USSR and its allies and escaping nuclear retaliation.

Washington's gamble on achieving military superiority in space, as on earth, is groundless. All postwar experience indicates as much. The USSR has all it needs to prevent such a development of events. In pursuit of military superiority in the postwar years, the United States has many times initiated the creation of new types and systems of arms. As a result, the military equilibrium has been established at a higher level and the arms race has spiraled again and again. And now Washington intends to extend it into space as well.

The Soviet Union proposes a sensible alternative to this policy that is a danger to all peoples. Not a "balance of fear" nor escalation of "deterrent forces" but cooperation, the strengthening of trust among states with different social systems and peaceful coexistence -- this is the only reliable road to peace.

On the USSR's initiative, in 1981 the 36th UN General Assembly session advocated the conclusion of a treaty banning the deployment of weapons of any kind in space and entrusted the Disarmament Committee with tackling the drafting of that treaty. The Soviet draft of the treaty, which is on the table of the members of the Geneva Disarmament Committee, proposes that no objects containing weapons be launched into earth orbit.

As the pioneer of space, the Soviet Union consistently struggles to ensure that space -- this new sphere of human activity -- becomes a zone of exclusively peaceful cooperation. As a result of the indefatigable efforts of our country and other peace-loving states, international accords have been reached in recent years which limit the military use of space in a number of directions. It is forbidden to test nuclear weapons in space; to put into earth orbit any objects with nuclear weapons or any other types of mass destruction weapons; to set up such weapons on heavenly bodies or deploy them in space; to use means of modifying space or the earth's natural environment from space for military purposes.

The restrictions in the sphere of the military use of space could have been still more considerable if the American side had not broken off the talks on antisatellite systems which were held between the USSR and the United States in 1978-79 and if the United States had not wrecked ratification of the SALT II treaty, which provided for the sides' commitments with regard to banning the creation, testing and deployment of means of launching into earth orbit nuclear weapons or any other types of mass destruction weapons, including partially orbiting missiles. Washington is doing all it can to delay the start of specific talks at the Disarmament Committee aimed at drafting a treaty banning the deployment of any weapons in space.

The USSR proposes discussing and resolving as a whole the problem of preventing an arms race in space. At the Disarmament Committee session which will resume its work at the beginning of August it is necessary without further delay to begin businesslike and serious talks on this important problem. The USSR is ready to do so. L.I. Brezhnev has repeatedly emphasized that our country advocates joint efforts to exclude the militarization of space.

MINSK FINAL STOP FOR PEACE MARCH-82 GROUP

Meetings, Statements

LD271834 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Minsk July 27 TASS -- Participants in the Peace March-82 today arrived in the Belorussian capital, Minsk. Familiarizing themselves with this major industrial and cultural centre of the USSR they visited the Museum of History of the Great Patriotic War.

Every fourth citizen of Belorussia was killed during the fascist invasion. 90 thousand exhibits, genuine documents and photographs in the museum whose formation was started in 1944 describe the 1,100 days of the heroic resistance of the republic which was occupied by the Hitlerites but was not conquered.

"I admire the courage of the people of your country without whose victory over Hitler Germany Europe's future would be difficult to imagine," Karsten Andersen from Denmark told a TASS correspondent.

"I have not experienced war myself, but I hate war for brutality and sufferings which it brings to people," said Vuoko Pennanen from Lapland (Finland). "Peace and goodneighbourliness and not wars and confrontation must exist in relations among people of all continents."

She spoke highly of the goodneighbourly relations and mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland. "These contacts are not only mutually advantageous but also serve the interests of peace, detente and disarmament," said the Finnish public figure.

Vuoko Pennanen described as extremely important the Soviet Union's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It is now up to nuclear powers of the West, she said.

The discussion of the problems of turning Scandinavia into a nuclear-free zone was held by participants in the march in the Belorussian Society of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. In the Writers' Club there was an exchange of opinions on the role of creative intelligentsia on averting the threat of thermo-nuclear catastrophe, about the need of its active participation in the anti-war movement in the West and the East.

Whenever these meetings were held, the Soviet people stressed that they share the peaceful slogans of the participants in the Peace March, their striving for mutual understanding, cooperation and disarmament.

Visit to War Memorial

LD282050 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Minsk July 28 TASS -- "I hope that the Peace March-82 will broaden the framework of the anti-war movement, strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the peoples of the West and East," said Finnish MP Marjatta Steninus Kaukonen. She was addressing a rally of the participants in the march, who visited the memorial complex of Khatyn built in the place of the Belorussian village burnt to the ground during the years of the Second World War.

"We are paying tribute to the sacrifices made by the Soviet people, their will and staunchness in the fierce battle against the Nazis," Steninus Kaukonen continued. She spoke highly of the Soviet peace initiatives, Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament. This infuses confidence for the future in all peace forces on earth.

"I succeeded in surviving, but I went through the tragedy of Khatyn, whoe inhabitants were burnt alive," the rally was told by Alexander Zhelobkovich, a survivor of the Khatyn tragedy. "We, Soviet people, know well what war is," he stressed. "This is ruins of Europe's most beautiful cities, the death and grief of millions of people. This is Trostenets near Minsk, Oswiezim [Auschwitz] in Poland and Buchenwald on the German soil."

"The kilometres covered in the peace march today are those of friendship and mutual understanding," said noted Soviet artist Mikhail Savitskiy, a former inmate of Nazi concentration camps. "It is with pain in their heart that artists created on the site of the burnt village a monument of sorrow, as an eternal reminder to the generations to come about the crimes of the Nazism. The peoples should live in peace and accord, and people of my profession should create inspired monuments of friendship, mutual understanding and justice," he said.

Yoshida, a Buddhist monk from Japan, who joined the peace march in Stockholm, recalled the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. He told the meeting: "Those who perpetrated that crime do not suffer the pangs of remorse." He thanked the Soviet people for their firm stand in the fight for peace, for disarmament.

Joint Statement

LD291050 Moscow TASS in English 1037 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Minsk July 29 TASS -- The participants in the Peace March-82 adopted a joint statement to the United Nations, governments, parliaments and the peoples of the world. The statement says:

"The Peace March-82 Stockholm-Helsinki-Moscow-Minsk 13-29 July 1982 is completed.

"Women stood up to act and men joined them in a common endeavor to save the earth from destruction. Representatives of public organizations from the Nordic countries and the Soviet Union have carried through a common project, a peace march. The march is showing the world that growing peace movement -- in the East and West -- declare together:

"No to nuclear weapons in Europe -- East and West!"
"No to nuclear weapons in the world!"
"Yes to disarmament and peace!"

"It is our conviction that use of nuclear weapons can never be justified by any objective whatsoever. Any use of nuclear weapons is a crime against man and nature."

"We, the participants in the Peace March-82, have agreed on the following:

"The necessary steps to reach our common objective, disarmament and peace, are:

"-- declarations by all nations in the world of no first use of nuclear weapons
"-- a halt in testing, production and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons with international agreements for verification
"-- nuclear free zones treaties for European countries -- East and West -- and all over the world
"-- no to any proliferation of nuclear weapons
"-- further concrete steps to the development of world with more security and freedom, equality, justice and mutual respect, using the resources of the world for human needs instead of weapons
"-- the world peace should be defended by every government!"

"Our common march has shown that it is possible for representatives of organizations in different countries, East and West, to work together and reach an agreement on the most vital problem of all times: to save humanity from extinction.

"We call on the United Nations and all the governments, parliaments and peoples of the world to act together as we have done during the Peace March-82, to reach an agreement.

"The time has come for the governments and parliaments to proceed from worlds to deeds in the field of disarmament.

"Together we shall overcome!"

STATISTICS, STATUS OF URENGOY-UZHGOROD PIPELINE

LD282224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 28 Jul 82

["Urengoy-Uzhgorod: The Pipeline and the People" -- report by correspondent Aleksandr Belotserkovets]

[Summary] The route of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline will cross the territory of almost 30 oblasts and autonomous republics in the RSFSR and the Ukraine. It will extend for 3,650 km and almost every kilometer will prove exacting. The initial section of the pipeline crosses almost 150 km of permafrost. It then traverses 700 km of marshland that previously could only be crossed during severe frosts. A futher 2,000 km are through forests. No less difficult from the engineering point of view will be the 545 km section that must be laid in rocky ground in the mountainous terrain of the Urals and the Carpathians.

Engineers calculate that for each 1,000 km of the pipeline, 1 million tons of pipes need to be manufactured and sent to assembly points. In order to lay these pipes, 50 million cubic meters of earth must be moved. The most up-to-date technology is, of course, needed for work of this magnitude.

The report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration published on Saturday said there has been a significant increase in the production of oil and gas industry equipment, gas-pumping units for mainline gas pipeline compressor stations and pipe-laying machines.

Only plants of the USSR Ministry for the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises are now serially producing over 70 types of new machines and equipment for the construction of pipelines in any climatic conditions. They include powerful rotary excavators made at the Moscow experimental mechanical works. The rotary trench excavator ETR-254 had been created to work on trenches for a trunk gas pipeline of 1,420 mm in diameter. It digs a trench 2.5 meters deep and 2 meters wide at the top. The machine does what it would have taken 1,000 construction workers to do prior to mechanization.

The Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline will cross more than 500 large and small rivers and almost as many highways and railways. Therefore it is obvious that there is a need for powerful machines that will make it possible to bend the pipe according to the terrain. The Moscow experimental mechanical works produces equipment for bending pipes ranging in diameter from 520 to 1,420 mm. This machine is highly regarded by the builders. But now the work has started producing an improved model for this purpose.

Such new equipment is now being used on the Chuvash section of the gas pipeline, which extends for 127 kilometers between the Volga and the Sura Rivers. An interesting feature about the Chuvash section of the construction work is the fact that here, as on many other sections, so-called "integrated technological flowlines" have been formed. They perform all the jobs along the route without exceptions. These "flowlines" progress at a rate of about a kilometer a day.

The Moscow experimental mechanical works is not the only one that is operating new equipment on the Chuvash section. A number of other engineering enterprises in our country have sent equipment there, including excavators and pipe-laying machines. Tolkunov, chief engineer of the "flowline" expressed particular satisfaction with the mechanisms for welding pipes that function well in any weather.

Machines and equipment for the compressor stations have begun to reach the construction project. A few days ago, for instance, the Riga diesel construction works dispatched a large consignment of motors and diesel generators. These will facilitate the bringing into service of compressor installations, gas-pumping devices and pumps. A powerful gas-pumping unit -- the transportation of which required several freight cars -- has been dispatched from the Khabarovsk Energomash works.

The Yuzhniigiproges Institute in Donetsk has in record time produced new working documentation for the construction of the first six compressor stations for the gas pipeline.

Whereas last year the institute was able to provide technical documentation for 10 compressor stations, a decision has now been taken to prepare the documents at once for 30 compressor stations.

Young builders from the GDR will be involved in the construction of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline in Zakarpatskaya, Ivano-Frankovskaya, Ternopolskaya and Vinnitskaya Oblasts in the Ukraine. They will also be involved on another pipeline section in Tambovskaya Oblast of the RSFSR.

FRG, FRENCH, BRITISH REACTION TO U.S. SANCTIONS

LD282242 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The Washington administration continues to threaten West Europe with serious consequences in the event of its refusal to obey American diktat. Having chosen the course of economically stifling its West European partners, U.S. ruling circles are making a special effort to undermine economic relations between West and East Europe. They are now trying to undermine the gas pipeline deal at any cost. They say the sanctions are against the Soviet Union but as West Europe is coming to understand, the United States is conducting a trade war with its West European allies.

The West German newspaper HANDELSBLATT writes: The United States fears that the West Europe economic community may become too powerful in world markets. It is known that the volume of exports of West European countries were already three times greater than U.S. export figures 2 years ago. When FRG Chancellor Schmidt talked with President Reagan in Washington, he tried to explain to the latter that the U.S. policy harms West Europe. Schmidt told Reagan: Because of the stupid sanctions, West Europe suffers most. The USSR, said Chancellor Schmidt, has now decided to produce its own compressors for the gas pipeline and added: In the 65 years of its existence, the Soviet Union has passed through tests harder than this absurd trade war.

The Western press is writing more and more about the fact that the supplies of pipes for the gas pipeline to West Europe will amount to only 12 percent of the pipes used in the Soviet Union in the construction of gas pipelines during the 11th 5-Year Plan period.

In an interview with the newspaper LIBERATION [title as received], French External Relations Minister Cheysson said that he was amazed at the Americans' failure to understand the basic principles of market economics. They endanger the contracts concluded by private companies and this is very dangerous. In his view, this crisis in relations between West Europe and the United States will lead to two consequences: First, it will force the Europeans to think as Europeans and strive to be dependent as little as possible on American licenses; second, it will move the USSR to domestically develop that technology which it is refused.

British Trade Minister Lord Cockfield criticized the United States in the British Parliament, charging it with conducting a wrong and unprincipled policy. The embargo affecting the contracts of British companies for the supply of equipment for the construction of the Siberian gas pipeline represents, he said, an effort to hinder the fulfillment of existing agreements and an unacceptable extension of U.S. extraterritorial sovereignty. It has already been reported that the British Government is ready to use harsh measures against the U.S. in connection with the American ban. These measures may include instructions to all British companies on British territory to ignore the U.S. imposed restrictions and not to carry out President Reagan's instructions.

COMMON MARKET UNITED AGAINST U.S. PROTECTIONISM

LD281230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] A meeting of Common Market experts is taking place in Brussels. They are formulating joint proposals by the 10 countries for settling the steel exports conflict with the United States of America.

Our commentator, Viktor Lavin, notes that the essence of the conflict amounts to the fact that the United States, despite its own call for free trade, has established high customs duties on steel imported from the countries of Western Europe. The United States has explained this step on the grounds that the American steel industry is going through a crisis and steel imports from Western Europe are allegedly making it worse. The arguments which the American administration is giving to justify its action would be well-founded if they actually corresponded with the facts. But this is not the case. Even in the best possible times as far as they were concerned, the Western European states exported to the United States only 6.3 percent of the steel used in that country. Official Washington's position on this occasion is therefore reminiscent of the behavior of the miller in Krylov's fable, who could not find time to repair the dam when it should have been done, and who later -- when the dam burst and all the water ran out -- set about blaming the (?chickens that came to drink).

But naturally things are more complicated in the story of the imports of West European steel into the United States, and the anger of the Common Market member-countries is brought about not just by the present farce but by the entire U.S. protectionist policy, which is clearly striving to place upon its partners' shoulders the greatest possible share of its problems. An understanding of the fact that Washington's general course is reflected in the issue of the steel purchases has rallied together the 10 Common Market countries, and this, if you please, is the main political result of the scandal that has erupted. Clearly, on the other side of the ocean they counted on the fact that the principle of "I'm all right, Jack" [svoya rubashka blizhe k telu] would gain the upper hand in the Common Market and that each of the countries concerned in turn would go running hat in hand to Washington. However, that did not happen. And if there had been any illusion among the Common Market member-states regarding the United States' real intentions, then its dictatorial ban on the supply of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline has brought complete understanding. The countries of Western Europe have come out in a united front against the protectionist U.S. policy. Now the experts in Brussels are working out the technical details of joint proposals and (?in 2 weeks' time) U.S. representatives will come here and have to deal with the Common Market as a whole.

REAGAN'S 28 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE REVIEWED

LD290858 Moscow TASS in English 0846 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 29 TASS -- United States President Ronald Reagan last night held another press-conference. It was largely devoted to the economic situation in the United States and the actions of the administration in this field. Replying to questions, Reagan admitted that the United States economy was on its knees, the fast growth of inflation, the high bank rates and high taxes for many years had deprived people of their incomes and weakened the ability of each family to pay its accounts and save money for the future. The country, as he put it, experienced economic troubles, many Americans were suffering and felt trapped.

After these "revelations" by the President one of the correspondents asked whether Reagan was preparing the soil for more bad news and how long, weeks, months or years, the Americans would have to wait before reaping the fruits of the widely advertized programme of "Reaganomics". In reply the President referred to past mistakes and said that in the last 20 years they had had 19 budget deficits, and essentially he could not give any encouraging reply. Reagan once again spoke in support of the constitutional amendment requiring Congress to balance the Federal budget deficit, though, as is well known, that precisely as a result of his policy, above all, of the military expenditures, these deficits have already hit a record level and in coming years, according to the latest forecasts, might reach the figure of 140,000-160,000 million dollars annually.

The strong dissatisfaction of ordinary Americans over the economic course of the administration has been brought out by a recent Gallup poll. It follows from it that 81 percent of the United States population are dissatisfied over Washington's steps in combatting unemployment.

Almost 40 percent of those polled, Gallup reports in an article in the Washington POST, strongly denounce Washington's foreign policy. Evidently, it was precisely because of this opinion of the Americans that Reagan, touching upon the situation in the Middle East, hypocritically asserted that the United States allegedly wanted nothing more than an end to the bloodshed in Lebanon. In this context he spoke of the splendid job of his envoy in the Middle East Philip Habib. It will be recalled that Washington recently has been using one stratagem after another, seeking to conceal its course of supporting the Israeli invaders, to create appearances that the United States supposedly was virtually an initiator of a settlement. This precisely is the purpose of Habib's shuttle operations. However, experience shows that no sooner had this Washington envoy made another trip than the situation sharply deteriorated instead of stabilizing.

It followed from Reagan's statement that Washington has learnt no lessons from the indignation in Western Europe over the United States administration's ban on deliveries by subsidiaries of American companies and even European corporations of equipment for the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline. One of the correspondents bluntly drew the President's attention to the fact that the United States' West European allies were united in their intention to fulfil the contracts signed with the USSR. The President haughtily replied that they were aware of this position, thus intimating that Washington was not going to take it into consideration.

Replying to a question on the situation in El Salvador whose bloody regime continues the savage atrocities against the population, the United States President nevertheless alleged that the Salvadoran authorities were making progress in improving the human rights situation. Such hypocritical assertions were called upon to justify the expansion of American military and economic support for the Salvadoran regime with the object of strangling the national liberation movement in that country.

Reagan next said that the United States would like to continue developing relations with China with which it was united by frantic anti-Sovietism. At the same time he pointed out that Washington, in defiance of Beijing's objections, was not going to abandon its old allies and friends on Taiwan and would maintain obligations to Taipei.

ZAGLADIN COMMENTS ON CURRENT RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD281934 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, is currently on a visit to Czechoslovakia. Comrade Zagladin gave Czechoslovak radio an extensive interview on the most topical issues of the contemporary world. You can hear the whole interview on the Studio Seven program between 1600 and 1700 on Friday. Today you can hear part of the interview about some aspects of the current Soviet-American relations:

[Begin Zagladin recording in Russian fading into Czech translation] Our current relations with the United States are bad. President Reagan characterized them in his recent speech in London; he said that the United States is in a state of war with the USSR from the political point of view. We do not think that we are in a state of war even in the political sense: On the contrary, we are convinced that the course toward normalization of these relations and their improvement ought to be maintained. On the other hand, we cannot ignore an opinion expressed by the U.S. President or his intentions.

Our relations, understandably, have many different sides. Some aspects are purely bilateral but others in their entirety concern the whole world. I have in mind mutual relations as regards the issues of disarmament, halting the feverish arms buildup, halting confrontations between countries, and so on. This is the most important and also the most complicated part of these relations. Evaluation on this level is very complicated as it involves too many components. This is roughly what I mean: Should our mutual relations with the United States on issues of detente and disarmament be built purely on the basis of the U.S. attitudes in accordance with its intentions? In this case I would say there would be no hope for any improvement. The current U.S. administration is de facto the most rightwing and reactionary in the entire postwar period. I even think that President Truman's administration was to some extent more restrained than the current government. The plans are the same in both cases: surpression and destruction of socialism -- but then it was not said so openly and loudly as it is now.

I recall one trivial event: In the time of Carter's presidency, an administration aide, Richard Pipes, who was then not very influential, said something to the effect that socialism ought to be destroyed and that the USSR had two choices: Either to give in, give up socialism, or a war would take place. During the Carter administration, the State Department declared that it was only a personal opinion and Pipes was even slightly criticized. Today, the President himself says the same thing. He says that the liquidation of socialism is his task. He said so in London during his latest visit, and he said it in his speech at the United Nations. The latest documents approved by Reagan, the new instructions and directives of the National Security Council this year, speak openly about the fight against socialism as the chief political direction in the United States. The Pentagaon document entitled "Directives on the Directions of the National Defense Policy 1984-88" speaks directly about the fight to eliminate socialism.

I repeat: Should the whole issue depend purely on the United States there would be no hope for a solution to the problems of disarmament, detente and improvement of our relations with the United States in this sphere. Fortunately, it does not depend solely on the United States.

The USSR very clearly and firmly enforces the opposite policy: We do not proceed from the belief that a controversy of two systems ought to be resolved by confrontation or war. It ought to be solved by the way of peaceful competition. With Czechoslovakia and the other socialist states, we firmly maintain the course toward achieving relations of real coexistence, peaceful coexistence. Apart from us socialist countries, there are also revolutionary democratic liberated nonaligned countries which in practice adhere to the course directed at peaceful coexistence as well. There is also a powerful popular mass movement which actively supports this idea and, finally, there are many sensible politicians in West Europe and other parts of the world, Canada, Latin America, who support this course.

This is why it is not the case that the United States can solve everything as it likes just now. I am convinced that the United States will not succeed in unilaterally enforcing its will and that it will be forced -- to what extent, of course, we shall see only in the future -- to take into consideration what is taking place in the world and what mood prevails in society. [end recording]

LEHMAN REVEALS U.S. INTENTIONS ON NAVAL STRENGTH

LD282222 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 28 Jul 82

[From the "World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The American military are rattling the sabre. U.S. Navy Secretary Lehman has announced that the American military presence in the Near East -- he has in mind the Sinai Peninsula -- was planned for a long time, and he stressed the Pentagon's readiness to use military force to defend American interests. [Words indistinct] we have sufficient muscle for that, the American minister said threateningly. He asserted that the presence of the American military is a stabilizing factor in the Near East and even contributes to the attainment of peace through negotiations in that region.

The United States, as can be seen from the interview of the secretary of the navy, intends to continue increasing its naval strength, and not just in the Near East, but all over the globe. Lehman stated that Washington's obligations require an American presence on all the major oceans in the world where, according to him, the United States must have commanding positions. For this purpose, he asked for a further increase in U.S. naval strength, the creation of a minimum of 15 air groups and the construction of amphibious ships, destroyers, cruisers and submarines. The U.S. Navy must be brought up to 600 units.

REPORTAGE ON STATE OF U.S.-PRC RELATIONS

U.S.-PRC Taiwan Collusion

PM281211 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 82 p 5

[Article by Boris Barakhta: "Still 'Two Chinas'"]

[Text] The Reagan administration, the New York TIMES reports, has officially informed the PRC Government of the expansion of the production of F-5E fighters and other arms on Taiwan under U.S. licenses. At the same time, a number of high-ranking U.S. officials have issued statements in support of the Taipei regime. President Reagan has received a letter from 14 U.S. organizations demanding the pursuit of a "two Chinas policy." Senator Barry Goldwater has stated that he has obtained from William Clark, the President's national security aide, reliable guarantees that the United States "will not jettison its old friends" -- the Chiang Kai-shek supporters. Following this, the new secretary of state, G. Shultz, noted in particular the importance to the United States of continuing military aid to Taipei on the basis of the so-called Taiwan Relations Act.

This stance of Washington has given rise to a very pained reaction from Beijing. The central Chinese newspapers and journals published a number of articles and special commentaries denouncing in quite sharp terms the Reagan administration's attempts to disregard the PRC's national interests and reinforce the so-called "two Chinas concept" in the practice of bilateral U.S.-Chinese relations.

Beijing's present nervousness, many foreign observers believe, can be explained by a number of reasons. One is the imminent 12th CCP Congress. At the congress, the New York TIMES writes, Deng Xiaoping and his supporters will obviously have to explain why the course of strengthening the military-strategic partnership with the United States has failed to lead to the return of Taiwan to the bosom of the motherland or to bring any of the promised dividends in the sphere of domestic and foreign policy. It is for this reason that Beijing has needed the present propaganda ballyhoo.

However, the facts show that in reality both Washington and Beijing are counting on unraveling the Taiwan knot with the aid of a backstage compact, by drawing China further into the orbit of imperialist influence. It is not fortuitous that Senate Majority Leader H. Baker, who has returned to Washington from a trip to Beijing, noted that in talks with him the PRC leaders frankly indicated the "mutual interest" of the PRC and the United States in the struggle against the notorious "Soviet threat."

In the light of these sentiments in Beijing, Washington is continuing to steer a course toward the consolidation of the "two Chinas policy" in international relations.

ABC Report Cited

LD282328 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1815 GMT 28 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] The situation in China: American ABC television has transmitted the following report on U.S.-Chinese relations:

China, without any fuss, warned the United States that it will recall its ambassador if Washington does not cancel the planned sale of weapons to Taiwan.

President Reagan has publicly offered Beijing to gradually reduce the supply of weapons to Taiwan and to completely stop doing so in the indeterminate future, while in a confidential letter to the Chinese leadership, U.S. President Reagan said that he intends to adhere to the agreed schedule for the supply of American fighters to Taiwan. At urgent and unannounced talks in Beijing, the United States and China achieved some smoothing over of their differences, yet there is no guarantee that they reached a compromise satisfactory to both sides. If the talks fail, as Chinese officials say they will privately, Beijing will lower the level of diplomatic relations with the United States by recalling its ambassador and possibly appointing a Chinese diplomat of second or lower rank. Under such circumstances, it is likely that the American ambassador in China would be recalled, ABC reported.

The foreign capital attracted to the Chinese economy in the light of the declared open-door policy is taking one position after another. Foreign -- mostly Western and Japanese companies -- can as of now, according to Chinese laws, invest their capital in the economy not only of three southern provinces -- Guangdong, Fujian and Zhejiang -- where special economic zones are being created, but also in Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and in the provinces of Hebei Shandong, Lianoning, Shaanxi and others. Last month, at the conference held in Guangzhou on investments in China, the Chinese authorities offered Western businessmen the opportunity to take part in the construction and reconstruction of 130 large projects in various regions of the country.

Recently, a Chinese leader stated that the foreign capitalists will have to perform a difficult job, contributing to the reconstruction of almost all the 400,000 enterprises in the country. Recently-enacted Chinese laws provide foreign businessmen with rights unprecedented in the history of China for carrying out their enterprising activity which will allow them to obtain considerable profits through the exploitation of the Chinese working class.

VERSTAKOV ON CHINESE BORDER SITUATION

PM290931 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 July 1982 carries on page 6 a 2,000-word report entitled "Thank You, Border" by PRAVDA special correspondent V. Verstakov describing the routine work of a mountain outpost in the eastern border district. The border area patrolled is described as "relatively quiet; at least there have been no serious provocations from the other side in recent years." At one point, the article harks back to a time when relations were better and the border guards played volleyball with their Chinese neighbors.

SUBJECT OF INDIRA GANDHI TALKS IN U.S. PREVIEWED

LD290856 Moscow TASS in English 0804 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, Jul 29, TASS -- India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi arrived in the capital of the United States for an official visit. She will hold talks with President Ronald Reagan, Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz and other U.S. leaders, will meet members of Congress.

The agenda of the talks has not yet been announced officially but informed circles point out that they will discuss a broad range of international problems and questions of bilateral relations. It is believed here that much attention will be paid to the discussion of the situation in Asia and the Middle East. India's serious concern is caused by the build-up of the U.S. naval might in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf.

Much concern is caused in India by the widening of the United States' military ties with Pakistan which is being used as a base for aggression against Afghanistan. The widening of these ties also represents a certain danger for India. As is known India sharply condemned the plans of selling to Islamabad the up-to-date U.S. F-16 fighter bombers.

Contradictions in U.S.-Indian relations also exist in the sphere of economy and trade.

ZAIL SINGH RESPONDS TO BREZHNEV MESSAGE

LD281514 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has received a cable from Indian President Zail Singh in which he expresses gratitude for the congratulations sent in connection with his election as president. I share your confidence, the cable says, that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between India and the USSR will continue to grow stronger for the benefit of both our peoples and in the interest of peace. Zail Singh wished Leonid Ilich Brezhnev good health and happiness and the friendly people of the USSR prosperity and progress.

ZA RUBEZHOM CITES PROGRESS IN AFGHANISTAN

PM281041 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 30 signed to press 22 Jul 82 pp 12-13

[Leonid Mironov "Reportage": "From the Wooden Plow to the Tractor and the Machine Tool Without Putting Down the Rifle"]

[Excerpt] Kabul — Dollars and Yuans To Arm the Basmaks

As the participants in the PDPA's first national conference in March pointed out in their speeches, the April Revolution in Afghanistan is developing in both a peaceful and a nonpeaceful form, that is, in the form of an armed struggle against the aggression of imperialism, Beijing hegemonism, regional reaction and internal counterrevolution. Imperialism and reaction are waging an undeclared war against revolutionary Afghanistan.

At the beginning of the summer, the counterrevolutionary forces -- consisting basically of feudal aristocrats who have been deprived of their privileges, rich peasants, the bourgeoisie connected with foreign capital, the most reactionary section of the clergy, usurers and various declasse elements -- intensified their attempts to step up sabotage and terrorist activity with help from outside, to destabilize the situation, to frustrate the implementation of the creative plans of the revolutionary power and thus discredit it in the people's eyes.

Disdaining no means to achieve its black designs, Afghan counterrevolution is chiefly gambling on sabotage, terror and intimidation. Taking advantage of the illiteracy of the overwhelming majority of Afghan peasants, their political immaturity, their material dependence on rural ways and the deep-rooted religious dogmas and medieval customs and traditions, internal reaction is conducting a frantic campaign against land reform, which constitutes the backbone of the socioeconomic transformations in the country. The leaders of counterrevolutionary gangs are trying their best to suggest to the peasants that the reform has been "revoked" and its results "annulled." Making their own interpretation of the provisions of the Koran and the Sharia, the basmaks force peasants to refuse to accept land. The upsurge in subversion, terror and sabotage in primarily the result of the sharp increase in financial and military support and aid to Afghan counterrevolution on the part of imperialist countries, Maoist Beijing and the region's reactionary regimes. U.S. President Reagan's statements about the U.S. decision to arm the Afghan basmaks -- which in itself constitutes scandalous interference in the internal affairs of free, sovereign, independent, Democratic Afghanistan -- are common knowledge. It is no secret that Washington has turned Pakistan into a tool of its imperialist policy. Numerous centers for Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble have been set up on that state's territory.

Numerous underground pro-Maoist groups planted and directed by Beijing have stepped up their subversive actions. The biggest of them -- SAMA (the so-called "Organization for the Liberation of the People of Afghanistan") -- has close links with Western intelligence centers and is funded by them to vigororously engage in antigovernment activities. The leftwing extremist organization Eternal Flame [Sholeye Dzhavid] is still "active." Pro-Maoist groups coordinate their subversive actions with other counterrevolutionary organizations, in particular, with the notorious Islamic Party of Afghanistan headed by the well-known basmachi leader Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who is based in Pakistan.

Despite the concentrated efforts of Afghan counterrevolution to do battle once again with the people's power by means of massive military and financial aid from outside, its black designs are failing. With the very active support of the broad people's masses, the armed forces and security and militia organs are inflicting crushing blows on the sites of the basmaks' sites. The extensive operation by Afghan regular troops at the end of May and the beginning of June against large Basmak groups in the northeast of Afghanistan, in the Panjsher Valley region, ended in a total rout. Hundreds of bandits were wiped out or taken prisoner. Large dumps of Western and Chinese-manufactured weapons were captured.

Taking into consideration the dangerous nature of the foreign interference in internal Afghan affairs, the revolutionary power passed a law on compulsory military service. The law provides for all men who have reached the age of 20 to be drafted for military service. With a view to further strengthening the army and intensifying the struggle against counterrevolution, imperialist agents and reaction, the DRA Council of Ministers has passed a resolution on redrafting soldiers and NCO's under 35 years old into the army for a period of 1 year.

The local press, radio and television are giving extensive coverage to the current draft campaign. This DRA Government measure has been greeted in the country with understanding. The majority of young people express their readiness to defend the revolution's gains.

"The armed forces of revolutionary Afghanistan," Lt Gen Abdol Qader, DRA acting defense minister and a famous hero of the April Revolution, told me, "are an army of the working people. The citizens drafted into its ranks undergo combat training and are schooled in the noble spirit of patriotism and love of the motherland, loyalty to the revolution's aims and ideals and solidarity with the working people of the world's countries."

"We Will Triumphantly Travel Our Chosen Path"

The resolution of the most important tasks of the April National Democratic Revolution requires firm order to be ensured and citizens' rights and freedoms unswervingly observed. Therefore, at this stage PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council also devote much attention to creating a new system of security organs [KHAD], including militia [tsarandoya], special military and revolutionary courts, a prosecutor's office, legal and juridical organs. The democratic principles of their activity have been enshrined in legislation. The involvement of party committees, public organizations and the state apparatus in work on strengthening revolutionary legality is being enhanced.

Despite the malicious campaign of lies and slander being conducted by Western propaganda against the DRA, objective politicians, public figures and journalists who come to Kabul recognize the positive nature of the changes occurring in this ancient country. British Labor MP's Ronald Brown and Robert Parry, who visited Kabul in mid-June, recognized that fact at a press conference.

"We have been on Afghan soil for just 2 weeks," Ronald Brown told journalists, "but in this short space of time we have seen a lot and met many people. We have witnessed the fact that Afghanistan is leading a normal life today. In the capital, all state establishments and industrial enterprises are working, stores are open, there is brisk trade in the markets and there are lots of people in the streets everywhere.

Replying to numerous questions from newspaper, radio and television correspondents, the British parliamentarians pointed out that they had been granted the opportunity to draw up the program of their visit themselves and to meet both statesmen and ordinary people. They declared that on returning home they intended to tell the truth about what they had seen with their own eyes.

...The struggle of the new against the old and the birth of a just life are taking place under difficult conditions in Democratic Afghanistan. Afghanistan's revolutionary turn from backwardness to all-round progress is infuriating the forces of imperialism and reaction and arousing their fierce opposition. This situation demands decisive action and great organizational work of the PDPA as the ruling revolutionary party. These aims are clearly defined in the program of action adopted at the PDPA natonal conference. This document today serves as the basis for the still closer rallying of the party ranks and the mobilization of all patriotic forces to resolve the tasks of the national democratic revolution, which enjoys the comprehensive assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and the sympathy and support of all progressive people. "Despite all the difficulties, we will triumphantly travel our chosen path," the newspaper HEYWAD wrote after the conference ended, "for this is our people's will and the demand of the age. In the Afghan's life there must be no room for procrastination and delay, because the caravan of time is moving quickly and confidently."

PRAVDA SEEKS 'CONSTRUCTIVE POSITION' FROM ASEAN

PM281313 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 5

[Political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Southeast Asia: Seat of Confrontation or Zone of Peace"]

[Text] The situation in Southeast Asia remains complex. What is the cause of this and what can be done to remove the tension? Two approaches to this question are now clearly discernible which define the two opposing tendencies in the development of the situation in the region.

The first approach is embodied in the constructive position of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. They believe that there are no objective reasons for confrontation between them and their neighbors -- Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore -- belonging to ASEAN; and that the distrust and hostility which lead to disputes and conflicts have been engendered by the intrigues of external forces which are deliberately aggravating the situation in the region for mercenary aims. Thus, the tension here could be eliminated by ending external interference and by dialogue between the Indochina countries and ASEAN.

The other approach is evident in the desire to alienate these two groups of states and set them against one another by exploiting the so-called "Kampuchean problem," as well as create a screen which would make it possible to "legalize" or, more accurately, disguise a broader-based foreign interference in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

The notorious "community of strategic interests" between Beijing and Washington has particularly manifested itself in the desire to preserve the conflict situation in Southeast Asia. An example of their "parallel actions" was provided by the joint attempts to reverse the course of events in Kampuchea, whose people overthrew the Pol Pot butchers' bloody regime in January 1979. The desires of the Chinese hegemonists and U.S. imperialists do not coincide in everything, but an atmosphere of tension in the region is conducive to the schemes of both.

Washington's aim is to regain its lost positions in Southeast Asia and to restore its military presence there indirectly if not directly. In intimidating the ASEAN members with an imaginary "Vietnamese threat" and egging them on toward confrontation with the countries of Indochina, the United States is trying to forcibly revive the association as a military-political grouping which would be a link in the general chain of imperialist blocs.

Profiting actively from this interest of Washington's, Beijing is trying to gradually strengthen its own position in Southeast Asia following the defeat of its puppets in Kampuchea. For example, a so-called "Coalition Government" has been created which is nominally headed by representatives of pro-Western emige groupings but which is in fact dominated by the Pol Potites. The aim of such a maneuver is to lure the capitalist world into giving military assistance to those Beijing stooges. For there are few Westerners willing to help the overthrown clique of butchers. Even Reagan chided the Carter administration during his election campaign for "supporting the Pol Pot government, which was guilty of the bestial murder of millions of its compatriots, in the United Nations." Beijing is now calculating that the "Coalition Government" screen will enable the Pol Potites to obtain assistance not only from China.

The ASEAN countries, which are sufficiently well acquainted with pro-Chinese groupings and their military formations, cannot fail to be aware of the consequences with which such a prospect is fraught. It is particularly dangerous for Thailand, since there is no guarantee that the Pol Pot gangs that have taken root there and are being used for subversive actions against Kampuchea will not turn their weapons on the Thai authorities when this suits their protectors. Having become coparticipants in cobbling together the "coalition government," certain circles in the ASEAN countries have been led on by the external forces and have ignored their people's radical interests.

By imposing a course of confrontation with their neighbors on the ASEAN countries, Beijing and Washington are trying to represent the presence of Vietnamese forces on Kampuchean territory as the primary cause of the tension in Southeast Asia.

Peace and stability in this region are in fact being harmed by the attempts of external forces to hinder the irreversible process of national rebirth in Kampuchea and to restore the Pol Pot regime to power, albeit under a new cloak. This is why the Kampuchean-Thai border has become a seat of tension and the boundary of an "undeclared war."

As the Indochina countries' foreign ministers noted at a recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, "The presence of Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea presents no threat to Thailand's security." It would be possible to withdraw these forces if Beijing were not allowed to use Thai territory to assist the Pol Potites and other Khmer reactionaries and if those remnants were disarmed, ceased receiving food and weapons and were deprived of the opportunity to conduct subversive activities against Kampuchea from Thai territory.

As a goodwill gesture, Kampuchea and Vietnam announced their decision to withdraw a part of the Vietnamese forces from Kampuchean territory as early as July. The foundation has already been laid for this. If Thailand reacts positively to this initiative, the possibility of a further withdrawal of Vietnamese forces in the period ahead will be examined in the light of the situation on the border.

As far back as the summer 1980, Kampuchea proposed the establishment of a demilitarized zone on both sides of the border with Thailand. Since Bangkok has not agreed to this, Phnom Penh has now put forward a new proposal: to creat a security zone along the border where only Kampuchean and Thai forces respectively would be stationed. Units of the Vietnamese People's Army stationed in Kampuchea would remain outside this zone. At the same time, the bandit nests of Pol Potites and other Khmer reactionaries on the Thai side of the border must be removed.

Kampuchea has confirmed its readiness to negotiate with Thailand on measures to exclude the use of one state's territory for hostile actions against the other. An agreement on this score could be implemented under international control (including by the United Nations, on condition that the Pol Potites' illegal representation in that organization were ended).

At the recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos put forward a plan to convene an international conference on Southeast Asia. In addition to the three Indochina countries and the five ASEAN members, it is proposed to invite Burma, which is a part of the region, the five states which took part in the previous conferences on Indochina -- the USSR, China, the United States, France, and Britain -- as well as India to participate in it.

The participants in the Ho Chi Minh City conference again appealed to Beijing to respond positively to their proposal to sign a bilateral or multilateral peaceful coexistence treaty. Laos and Kampuchea supported Vietnam's call for a resumption of Vietnamese-Chinese talks.

The Indochina countries' constructive position and their repeated manifestations of goodwill create favorable preconditions for the positive development of the situation in the region. It is to be hoped that common sense will prevail in the ASEAN countries and that their policy will be determined by the common long-term interests of the Southeast Asian peoples.

RACHKOV ON IMPROVEMENT IN POLISH TRADE POSITION

PM281453 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 30, Jul 82, signed to press 19 Jul 82 p 21

[B. Rachkov article: "On a Foundation of Friendship"]

[Text] On 22 July, Poland's working people are marking their national holiday -- the dat of Poland's rebirth. On that day 38 years ago, the country's liberation from the fascist invaders began. The Soviet and Polish peoples' victory in the joint struggle against the common enemy in World War II was a powerful factor in Poland's socialist development.

Fraternal Poland's working people are greeting their holiday in an atmosphere of intense labor. The Polish economic weekly ZYCIE GOSPODARCZE writes that in the months that have elapsed since last December, "a number of factors deepening the crisis has been eliminated and the activity which introduced anarchy into enterprises' production life has been halted. Labor discipline and order are being strengthened throughout the national economy. Thanks to this, the production of coal, coke, zinc, lead, copper, silver, cement and foodstuffs is increasing."

According to PAP statistics, the extraction of hard coal in the first half of this year increased from 81 million tons to 95 million tons in comparison with the corresponding period last year. The export of coal, Poland's main export, increased 50 percent during this period and reached nearly 13 million tons. The pace of production is increasing at a number of machine-building industry enterprises. Thus, in the first 5 months of 1982, Warsaw's Ursus tractor plant produced 12.5 percent more tractors than in the same period last year.

At the same time, the economic sanctions introduced by the United States and certain other NATO states against People's Poland have caused a halt in deliveries of Western raw materials, assemblies and parts which has affected the maintaining of some production capacities in a number of industrial sectors.

The Polish press is stressing the special significance of fraternal assistance from the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states. Deliveries to Poland from the fraternal socialist countries of vitally important fuel and raw materials and various types of machine-building output, including semifinished materials and subassemblies for enterprises blocked by the Western sanctions, are continuing unabated. "Recent months," TRYBUNA LUDU writes, "have shown the tremendous potential latent in cooperation with the Soviet Union for overcoming the Polish crisis. Those sectors where Poland cooperates closely with the USSR and other socialist countries are not experiencing any special difficulties or the effect of the imperialist states' sanctions."

Poland is receiving active assistance in the construction of a whole series of important national economic projects. Thus, last year, the USSR supplied Poland with equipment for the Polaniec and Belchatow thermal electric power stations, a Katowice metallurgical combine, the construction and gas industries, railroad transportation projects, and hothouses, as well as assemblies and parts for the production of color television sets and for geological exploration work for oil and gas. Soviet organizations have carried out the technical design for the Zarnowiec nuclear power station (two 440-megawatt units). In March 1982, an industrial carbon production installation was commissioned in the town of (Valashske Mezirzhichi). An agreement was signed in June 1982 for the provision of technical assistance by Soviet organizations in the construction of Warsaw's first subway line.

The fraternal assistance from the USSR and other CEMA countries is promoting the normalization of Poland's economic life and the restoration of its export potential. As a result, Poland's exports to the Soviet Union in the first quarter of the current year totaled R893 million compared with R784 million for the corresponding period last year.

Great attention is being paid at Polish enterprises and labor collectives to meeting orders from the USSR and other socialist countries.

The comment by Jan Klimek, director general of a Polish sulfur extraction and processing enterprise, whose major customer is the USSR, is typical: "We are doing our utmost to remain a reliable partner of the Soviet Union."

The 24th session of the Soviet-Polish intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held recently. Special attention was paid during its work to questions of increasing the capacity of Polish machine-building and light and chemical industry production capacities by arranging extra Soviet supplies of raw and semifinished materials for those sectors with subsequent payment for them in the form of supplies of products to the Soviet Union. Also examined was a program of further measures aimed at deepening cooperative ties between the Soviet and Polish economies.

At the 36th CEMA Council session in June 1982, the CEMA member countries stated that they would provide "comprehensive assistance to the fraternal Polish people in overcoming their economic difficulties and in ensuring the conditions for the country's further socialist development."

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW WITH JAPANESE PAPER

LD281448 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, July 28th 1982 PAP reports:

Tokyo 28 July -- General Jaruzelski's interview for Japanese paper. The Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN published an interview with Poland's Prime Minister Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski. "Our decision on the institution of martial law -- said General Jaruzelski -- but the interest of peace in general." [sentence as received]

During the seven months of martial law its major goals have been achieved. "We shall not deviate from the chosen path." This is despite "ruthless restrictions applied to Poland by the U.S. administration and the governments of several other Western states." They dared even to impose on Poland "conditions" which cannot be reconciled with our sovereignty, our national pride, said General Jaruzelski. However, Poland intends neither to break ties with the world nor plunge into isolation.

Referring to Polish debt, General Jaruzelski said: We have stated on many occasions that we wish to fulfil our financial obligations in such a way so as to make it serve the interests of both Poland and her foreign creditors. He confirmed Poland's intention to join the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

General Jaruzelski warned that the policy of destabilization and confrontation brings about serious dangers. The blame for such serious deterioration of the international situation entirely falls with the U.S. administration. The Polish Government will spare no effert to contribute to the cause of peace, he assured.

NURIYEV RECEIVES GDR MINISTER IN MOSCOW

PM271223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Friendly Meeting"]

[Text] On 20 July a talk took place between Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and H. Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister of environmental protection and water conservation, who is visiting the Soviet Union.

N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources, and E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the Soviet Union, took part in the talk, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

TASS ON DUTCH CRUISE MISSILE OPPOSITION

LD280910 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The Hague July 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Pivovarov reports:

Distinguished representatives of the ruling Christian Democratic Appeal Party (CDA), Minister of Culture Hans de Boer and a former chairman of the CDA Group in the Second Chamber of parliament, V. Aantjes, declared in broadcasts that the deployment of American cruise missiles on Dutch territory would contradict the program of the party and that they refused to support a Dutch Government which would be formed after the September eighth general elections if it agreed to the installation of the missiles. De Boer and Aantjes expressed the opinion of influential groups inside the party.

They made their statements because of emerging indications that the leader of the party and prime minister of the present government, Andreas van Agt, and also a part of the party leadership might give in to United States pressure and accept the deployment of the missiles, especially if after the elections a government of Christian Democrats and right-wing Liberals would be formed. The latter do not conceal their willingness to accept the step which would contradict the will of the majority of the Dutch people.

It will be recalled that the Netherlands has not yet agreed to the fulfillment of the NATO decision on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West European countries, adopted in December 1979.

The split amidst Christian Democrats on this question of vital importance for the Netherlands has been particularly aggravated in view of the forthcoming general elections. The second biggest and influential Labour Party, the Communist Party of the Netherlands, the Pacific Socialist Party, the Party of Political Radicals and other forces are emphatically coming out against the installation of cruise missiles.

SOVIET-PORTUGUESE TRADE UNION COMMUNIQUE SIGNED

LD281350 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- The trade unions, being the biggest social force, bear great responsibility in the struggle against the arms race and for detente and peace, says a joint communique issued by the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR (AUCCTU) and the General Confederation of Portuguese Working People -- the National Intersindical (GCPWP-NI).

A delegation of the General Confederation, led by Armando Tesheira da Silva, coordinating secretary of the Executive Commission of the GCPWP-NI National Secretariat, stayed in the Soviet Union from July 20 to 27 on an official visit at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

The trade union delegations of the two countries pointed out the need for joint actions by trade unions in the struggle for peace and disarmament and reaffirmed their intention to cooperate actively within the International Trade Union Committee for Peace and Disarmament.

The AUCCTU and the GCPWP-NI expressed determination to strengthen in every way the unity of action of the international trade union movement in the struggle for the vital interests of the working people, against the anti-people policy of monopolies and transnational corporations, against unemployment and inflation, and for peace, democracy and social progress.

The two sides expressed concern over the deterioration of the international situation due to the policy of the reactionary imperialist circles of the USA and NATO. Representatives of the trade unions of the Soviet Union and Portugal condemned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, expressed full solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and supported the initiative of the world public which demands an investigation into the crimes committed by the Israeli military against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and punishment for this.

The GCPWP-NI delegation noted the consistent efforts and the initiatives of the Soviet state, aimed at preserving and stengthening peace, at achieving disarmament and easing international tension. It also stressed the historical importance of the Soviet Union's pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons, announced by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in his message to the special General Assembly session.

The AUCCTU and the GCPWP-NI regard the Soviet-Portuguese trade union links as an important factor for stengthening friendship and for the development of extensive mutual and beneficial cooperation between the peoples of the USSR and Portugal for the sake of easing international tension and preventing Europe from being made a nuclear-war battlefield and for the sake of asserting the ideas of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

During their talks the two sides discussed questions of further deepening bilateral cooperation between them. It was stressed that the experience gained by Soviet trade unions and the ever-growing role they play in the life of society are of great importance.

The delegations of the AUCCTU and the GCPWP-NI signed a protocol on cooperation for 1982-1983.

FILIPPOV NOTES CONCERN ON TURKISH CONSTITUTION

PM280917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 5

Correspondent A. Filippov report: "Draft Constitution"

[Text] Ankara, 21 Jul -- The Turkish mass media have published a draft new constitution for the country: The distinctive feature of this draft is the granting of unlimited powers to the president. The head of state will, for instance, have the right to dismiss the prime minister at his own discretion, dissolve parliament and call new elections, and interfere in the affairs of the country's administrative and judicial organs.

The working people's democratic rights and freedoms are severely restricted -- and many observers are drawing attention to this: Restrictions are imposed on freedoms of speech and the press.

The draft constitution is being submitted to a nationwide referendum, which it is proposed to hold in November. Turkish newspapers note that while representatives of private capital approve the draft for Turkey's future fundamental law, many public organizations with liberal tendencies have expressed a negative attitude toward it.

Thus, the Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions [TYURK-ISH], the only trade union organization not banned by the authorities, which has more than a million members, has stated that "the new constitution puts an end to the trade union movement in Turkey and encroaches on the working people's rights."

POLYAKOV SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION IN ICELAND

LD281438 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0920 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Reykyavik, 28 July, (TASS) -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by I.E. Polyakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which is here at the invitation of the Althing (parliament) of Iceland, has visited F. Thordarson, acting prime minister of Iceland, and S. Hermannsson, minister of fisheries. During the conversation there was an exchange of views on a wide range of questions of international politics, including USSR-Iceland relations, which were positively evaluated by both sides.

A meeting took place with President of the Icelandic Althing I. Helgason and other parliamentary representatives. The sides informed one another of the activities of the highest organs of authority of their countries and noted the importance of parliamentary links in strengthening peace, expanding mutually advantageous cooperation and in developing friendly relations between peoples.

The Soviet parliamentarians visited the town of Selfoss, the center of one of the main agricultural areas of Iceland.

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE CP DELEGATION -- A Portuguese Communist Party delegation visited the Soviet Union 20-27 July at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, during which it acquainted itself with the CPSU's working experience in the agricultural sector. The delegation attended comprehensive talks on agricultural matters by the CPSU's Central Committee and the Ukranian Committee in Lvov. In the Moscow and Lvov regions, the delegation visited kolkhozes and sovkhozes where it acquainted itself with the party's grassroots sections, the organization of agricultural production, working committees and the way of life of the farm workers. The meeting with the Soviet Communists and rural workers, the Portuguese comrades noted, unquestionably indicates the CPSU's zeal toward the workers in all spheres of their life and activity. One proof of such zeal is the practical work done by the CPSU with the aim of realizing the USSR's Food Program. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2000 GMT 27 Jul 82 LD]

REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ON LEBANON SCORED

LD291144 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1036 GMT 29 Jul 82

["Who Gave the Right?" -- TASS headline; by TASS political observer Sergey Kulik]

[Text] Moscow, 29 Jul (TASS) -- We want such and such a government to be set up in Lebanon.... We want that government to do such and such.... We want the PLO fighters to leave Lebanon -- This is the tone of U.S. President Reagan's utterances during his latest press conference. Clearly having forgotten that he was speaking about a sovereign state, a member of the United Nations, the White House chief spoke about Lebanon is such a way that one is forced to reach the following conclusion: The Israeli troops invaded Lebanon to help Washington establish an openly pro-American regime in Beirut, hostile to Arab interests.

The American administration is giving a prime role in the implementation of these aims to Philip Habib, U.S. special envoy in the Near East, who, in Reagan's words, "is coping magnificently with his task." A legitimate question arises, however: Who exactly gave Washington's emissary the right to solve tasks which come under the competence either of independent Lebanon or international organizations?

There is all the more need to give thought to this since Washington's attempts to interfere in the country's internal affairs and to substitute "shuttle operations" of U.S. diplomats in place of the United Nations are by no means the exception. Even before the expression "Habib's mission" entered newspaper vocabulary, the "Clarke mission" had started roving between Africa, Western Europe and the United States, with Washington's aim of keeping the United Nations out of the resolution of the Namibia problem, settling the future of that country in the interests of the United States in a neocolonialist manner. During the events in Lebanon now, the United States -- instead of adhering to the spirit and the letter of the decisions and resolutions of the UN Security Council (including the famous resolution 242), which determine the ways and means for a Near East settlement -- is continuing to trample these resolutions in the crudest fashion. At the same time, the United States is sending an uninvited, self-proclaimed "special emissary" to the Near East to act out the role of the aggressor's advocate andpromotor of U.S.-Israeli conditions for a "settlement."

Commenting on Reagan's remarks about the situation in the Near East during his press conference, which is considered to be unprecedentedly brazen U.S. interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign Arab state, many foreign affairs observers agree on the following: Reagan's remarks are a kind of derivative [proizvodnyy] of an American global "doctrine of interference" formulated in the U.S. President's recent speech in London. Justifying himself with hypocritical arguments to the effect that the United States wants "to extend freedom everywhere", the President virtually arrogated for Washington the "right" to run matters throughout the world, to overthrow and form governments by relying on undisguised aggression and terrorism.

If one recalls that Reagan in his London speech called El Salvador an "example of the struggle for freedom", and strove to depict the bloody antipopular dictatorship in that country as "a genuinely democratic regime", then it is not hard to guess whom the White House intends to have fill the role of leader of a "strong government" in Beirut. There is increasingly frequent talk that the most acceptable figure for Washington is Al-Jumayyil, leader of the Lebanese Phalangists, who by their activity have facilitated the unleashing of the present bloody events in Lebanon.

The main aim of such a "strong government" under the guardianship of Israeli terrorists and assault troops of the American Sixth Fleet would be to weaken Lebanon as an independent Arab state.

The issue is in fact a matter of the dismemberment and occupation of a considerable part of Lebanese territory by "international forces" with predominantly U.S. participation, of the implementation of Washington's and Tel Aviv's plans aimed at eliminating the PLO as a military-political force in the Near East and of the weakening of Syria in order to force the latter -- and then neighboring Jordan -- into the procrustean bed of the Camp David agreements. Washington would like to use the fruits of the criminal Israeli aggression in order to turn Lebanon into another military bridgehead for itself in this oil-rich and strategically important region.

Pontificating at his latest press conference about the United States "wanting most of all in the world that the bloodshed and murders in Lebanon should cease", Reagan just wanted to sugar the bitter American pill that Habib is currently trying to slip the Arab countries. Whom can the President convince of "the United States' good intent" after Washington has sanctioned Israeli aggression in Lebanon, the annihilation of Beirut and the extermination of Lebanese and Palestinians?

ISRAEL RESPONSIBLE FOR SHELLING OF SOVIET EMBASSY

LD281540 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Beirut July 28 -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Vetrov reports:

Yesterday evening and in the early hours today Israeli artillery conducted aimed fire at the USSR Embassy. Several shells, including phosphorus and incendiary ones, exploded on the premises of the embassy and also in direct proximity of the building of the USSR trade mission in Lebanon. Considerable damage was inflicted to the building of the trade mission and to structures on the premises of the embassy. Also damaged was property inside the buildings of the trade mission and the embassy. Several motor vehicles were destroyed. It was only by sheer luck that no one of the Soviet staff members was hurt.

The Government of Israel, that is flouting generally recognised norms of international law, bears full responsibility for such criminal acts of the Israeli military who have intruded into the territory of Lebanon.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN BEIRUT FIGHTING REPORTED

28 July Israeli Raids

LD291044 Moscow TASS in English 1016 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beirut July 29 TASS -- TASS correspondents Aleksandr Bogatyrev and Nikolay Vetrov write:

For 13 hours yesterday the Israeli troops subjected the besieged west Beirut to massive airbombings and shellings from the land and sea of unprecedented barbarity and cruelty.

Large-calibre phosphorus and pellet artillery shells, mines and rockets started exploding in the southern and south-eastern suburbs of the western sector of the capital from early in the morning. At noon Israeli planes appeared over west Beirut and, one after another, made 12 raids dropping their lethal load of bombs and rockets.

At the same time naval boats of the aggressors started striking powerful artillery and rocket blows at coastal residential areas of the western part of the Lebanese capital.

In the course of the previous day, according to specified data, more than 500 civilians were killed or wounded by the Israeli aggressors in west Beirut. Lebanese and Palestinians rightly describe these last two days as days of a devilish eruption of the cruelty and barbarity of the Zionist interventionists.

Yesterday the interventionists lost more than 20 officers and men killed or wounded, ten tanks and armored personnel carriers, and several artillery field pieces. Also destroyed were a large number of various military vehicles, mortar positions, observation and command posts.

The seventh cease-fire agreement since the beginning of the aggression was reached at 21 hours on July 28, but it began to be observed only from 23 hours because of continued Israeli shelling from the land and sea.

Local political observers link the drastic escalation by Israel of military activities with Philip Habib's return to Lebanon. They express confidence that within the next few hours Tel Aviv will violate the ceasefire with the aim of either making easier the mission of the American envoy Philip Habib -- to achieve by political means the withdrawal of the armed detachments of the Palestine resistance movement from Lebanon to Syria and other Arab countries -- or creating preconditions for a large-scale operation to capture west Beirut, should Habib's contacts fail to give the Zionist aggressors and their patrons -- the United States the results that they want.

Red Cross Ship Shelled

LD282208 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russion 1445 GMT 28 Jul 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Viktor Mikheyev]

[Text] According to reports from Geneva, the Israeli military continues to prevent the International Red Cross from giving help to the Palestinian population of Beirut, which is subject to constant bombardment and artillery fire by the Israeli aggressors. The International Red Cross Committee has issued a report saying that the West German vessel Flora -- you can see it on your screen -- which was provided by the German Red Cross to the International Red Cross, was damaged by shells in the port of Juniyah, where it arrived yesterday morning. One member of the crew was killed and many were wounded.

This serious incident, the statement says, occurred while the International Red Cross Committee was unloading 83 tons of medicines, vaccines and blood plasma as well as equipment for a field hospital intended for the victims of the conflict in Lebanon. Units of the PLO Armed Forces are responding with fire from rocket launchers to the Israeli artillery bombardment of West Beirut.

The bourgeois press reacts with complete indifference, just as official circles do to the barbaric extermination of thousands of human lives, just as they did when the United States tried to bomb Vietnam back into the stone age. The U.S. ruling circles think that Israel will help them deploy their forces in Lebanon under some hypocritical pretext, just as they have done on the Sinai Peninsula.

New Cease-fire

LD290546 Moscow TASS in English 0531 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Beirut July 29 TASS -- According to a report of Radio Beirut another agreement on ceasefire between Israel on the one hand and joint units of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national patriotic forces on the other came into effect last night.

The agreement on ceasefire that came into effect is the seventh such agreement since the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Tel Aviv violated all the previous arrangements. It uses them for redeployment of its forces, for the tightening of the blockade of the Lebanese capital, for the preparation of new barbarous attacks.

U.S. BEGINS 'PRACTICAL PREPARATION' FOR RDF USE

LD281331 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Lebanon: Aggressor Persists"]

[Text] New York, 25 Jul -- Following U.S. President R. Reagan's statement of his readiness to send U.S. troops to Lebanon, the Pentagon has embarked on the practical preparation of this operation. According to the U.S. press, the U.S. military department has already formulated a detailed plan to invade this Arab country.

The New York TIMES reports that the fulfillment of the main task has been assigned to an airborne unit from the Rapid Deployment Force. "According to the plans, where necessary, two battalions from the 82d Airborne Division stationed at Fort Bragg (North Carolina) will be airlifted to the Near East."

According to the newspaper, in the operation it is planned to use troops specially trained in "riot suppression" methods, breaking up demonstrations and the tactics needed to mount combat operations against guerrillas. The total strength of the troops which the United States plans to use in Lebanon, according to the New York TIMES, will be considerably more than the 800-1,000 men mentioned by U.S. President R. Reagan -- at least 4,500.

HABIB ROLE REVEALS 'UNCONCEALED CYNICISM'

LD282300 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast; comment by political observer Eduard Mnatsakanov]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. Today is the 52d day of the Israeli intrusion into Lebanon. For 52 days, day after day, we have seen on our television screen the same terrible pictures of ruins, fires and murders. Just think, in the occupied regions of Lebanon the occupiers are maiming the hands of Palestinian children so that they can never hold arms. Even Hitler's executioners did not consider that. It is well known who inspired and gave their blessings to this aggression. And in the meantime, Washington is making considerable efforts, maneuvers and intrigues in order to somehow cover up its participation in the crime and even take on the role of a would-be mediator for settling the conflict.

It is precisely these aims that are served by the diplomatic intrigues of White House emissary Habib. It is not the first time that he is being thrust from beyond the ocean into the Near East; and every time he visits his trip is accompanied by or culminates in another provocation by Israel. Now, once again, this gentleman is making frantic shuttle trips to the countries of the Near East, trying to find some kind of formula for the withdrawal, or more precisely, the explusion of the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement from Lebanon.

Who actually authorized Habib and with him Washington to deal with this situation? Whom does this Habib represent and by what right does he interfere in Near Eastern affairs? It is well known that ways to settle the Near East problem have been clearly defined in the UN Security Council resolutions. The Reagan administration is rejecting these resolutions and is sending to the Near East a certain self-appointed and uninvited arbiter who, if he does represent anybody, represents only the interests of American monopolies and the Israeli aggressors.

News agencies report that Habib is trying everything to find a way for the withdrawal of the Palestinians from Lebanon. But what is going to happen to the troops of the occupiers? One may ask: Why is it that it is not the aggressors who must leave first, but the victims of aggression? Beyond the ocean they talk a great deal about the need to separate the occupiers' forces and the Palestinian resistance movement forces in order to achieve a cease-fire.

But again one may ask: Why is it necessary to have certain international forces and, of course, American troops participate? Can't the function of separation be done by the UN units located in Lebanon? Haven't they been created for this very purpose? No, this does not tally with the so-called peacemakers from Washington. A direct accomplice of aggression playing the role of a settlement broker is, to say the least, unconcealed cynicism.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DENOUNCES U.S. MIDEAST POLICY

PM290755 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 3

[International observer V. Pustov "Military-Political Review:" "Washington Is an Accomplice in Piracy and Genocide"]

[Excerpts] Angrily denouncing Israel's aggression in Lebanon, the world public is at the same time putting to shame the immediate accomplice in the genocide which is being perpetrated -- the United States. No one can be deceived any longer by official Washington's attempts, with the aid of lies and slander, to avoid responsibility for the continuing bloodshed. Even N. Goldman, one of the founders of the State of Israel and former president of the World Jewish Congress, who cannot be suspected of sympathizing with the Palestinians and Lebanese, has denounced the Israeli military's invasion of Lebanon and stressed that responsibility for it rests with the United States.

Denouncing the Israeli invaders' "bloody adventure" in Lebanon, G. Ball, former U.S. under secretary of state, notes that its material basis is the enormous U.S. aid -- $2.5 billion a year, or $7 million a day.

Washington's munificence has been dictated by common U.S.-Israeli interests and the joint plan to subject the Arab peoples of the Near East to imperialist diktat. It is precisely to this end that attempts are being made to destroy the PLO by force of arms or at least to weaken it, to paralyze Lebanon and subsequently other Arab countries, and to force them to join the capitulationist Camp David process. While formerly each act of aggression by Israel against a particular Arab country was backed by U.S. diplomatic, political and material support, now Washington has resolved to raise its own mailed fist over long-suffering Lebanon. The readiness, declared by President R. Reagan, to send a contingent of U.S. troops to Beirut is aimed not only at helping the Israeli invaders to put an end to the Palestinian resistance movement and to become entrenched on Lebanese soil but also -- and that is perhaps the main consideration -- to expand and strengthen the U.S. military presence in the Near East. In that case the Arabs would be threatened by not only subunits of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Forces already settled in the Sinai but also by the Marines in Lebanon supported by the Sixth Fleet.

Some 12 U.S. warships and 5 assault ships are already looming menacingly in the immediate vicinity of the Lebanese coast. The 1,800 Marines on board are rehearsing "the technical details of a possible landing." According to ABC television company information, they have been fully fitted out to conduct combat operations. If necessary, air cover for them will be provided by aircraft from the aircraft carrier Forrestal.

The Pentagon's preparation for military actions in Lebanon, which would inevitably lead to the further aggravation of the situation in the Near East, has alarmed even U.S. politicians, including some in Congress who usually support the administration's policy. The leader of the Republican majority in the Senate, H. Baker, has called this undertaking "senseless," while A. Cranston, deputy leader of the Democratic minority in the Senate, has called it a risky and dangerous measure.

The reaction in the Arab countries was even sharper. People there know the worth of the White House's hypocritical promises to use its interventionist troops "for exclusively peaceful purposes." The Arabs have not forgotten the U.S. Marines' landing in Lebanon in 1958, when they tried -- albeit unsuccessfully -- to impose on the Lebanese people a puppet regime convenient to Washington. "Assigning Washington the task of defending the Arab world," the Egyptian opposition newspaper AL-AKHBAR writes, "is equivalent to entrusting the protection of a flock of sheep to a hungry wolf."

As for the Soviet Union's position, it was clearly expressed in L.I. Brezhnev's appeal to U.S. President Reagan. The Soviet head of state warned that, if a contingent of U.S. troops is sent to Lebanon, the USSR will build its policy to take account of this fact.

As the eminent U.S. observer J. Reston aptly put it, the White House approach to the most important political problems is not marked "by frankness or even tact" and it has "a Bible in one hand and a sword in the other." It is brandishing its "sword" not only in the Near East but also in the neighboring Persian Gulf region, exploiting the new flareup of military operations between Iran and Iraq.

Tragic in its pointlessness, this conflict is distracting the attention of the governments and peoples of Iran and Iraq and of other countries from the struggle against Israeli aggression and U.S. imperialism's imperial yearnings. The Iran-Iraq war, which has continued for almost 2 years now, has from the very first served as a "pretext" for the buildup of the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. Washington is now trying to influence the conservative regimes of the Arabian Peninsula, intimidating them with the alleged threat of invasion by Iranian troops. In particular, attempts are being made initially to impose on these countries "joint" military maneuvers with the United States on the Arabian Peninsula and in the Persian Gulf.

The proposed show of strength, moreover predominantly U.S. strength, has not delighted the Arab capitals. They do not conceal their serious fears that the presence in the Arabian Peninsula of the U.S. military, which protects the Israeli aggressors, would only aggravate still further the population's reaction to the bloodshed in Lebanon and would bear with it the danger of an outburst of anger with consequences hard to predict.

Under these conditions Washington has begun to talk in a bellicose tone of defending its own "vital interests," which are allegedly threatened by something. The press has published meaningful reminders that the United States has a powerful naval grouping of 35 warships in the Persian Gulf and Arabian Sea, that it has AWACS aircraft manned by U.S. pilots in Saudi Arabia, that B-52 strategic bombers are patrolling the Indian Ocean while spy satellites fly through space. U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT has also mentioned the 250,000-strong Rapid Deployment Force "which could be rapidly transferred to this region." An administration spokesman has also stated that "in the event of an attack" on the U.S. ships they "will be defended." The shameless saber-rattling reminded observers of the armed provocation in the Gulf of Sidra, where aircraft of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, on the phoney pretext of "self-defense," attacked and shot down two Libyan aircraft last year.

A direct connection can be discerned between the dangerous U.S. actions in the Near East and in the Persian Gulf zone. Both conceal Washington's far-reaching hegemonist aims: to defeat the national liberation forces in the countries of this vast and important region, to lay hands on their energy and other resources, to establish U.S. neocolonial rule over these countries, and to use their territories to implement its own global strategic designs.

The situation prevailing in Lebanon, where the rampant Israeli occupiers, with the direct complicity of their transatlantic masters, are perpetrating criminal piracy and genocide, is most critical and dangerous to world peace. The peoples of the world resolutely demand an end to the barbaric annihilation of Lebanese and Palestinians, a halt to the aggression and the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanese territory.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stated, replying to PRAVDA's questions, the events in Lebanon are the constant focus of attention of the Soviet leadership. Our country has rendered and will continue to render aid and support to those who do not bow their heads to the aggressor and who are seeking a just settlement and peace in this region.

ISRAEL CONCOCTING LIES TO JUSTIFY INVASION

LD281536 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT Jul 82

["Tel Aviv's Lie" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- "Facts show that Israel's aggression against sovereign Lebanon is being accompanied by fascist methods of genocide in respect of the Palestinians and Lebanese and also crude slander and misinformation," the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes today in connection with the continuation of Israel's dirty war in Lebanon.

"Whereas in the beginning Tel Aviv described pellet bombs and shells of American make as abominable now, on being driven into a corner by facts, it is breaking all records of cynicism by justifying in every way their use against the peaceful Palestinian and Lebanese population," the paper writes.

Israeli officials stated that in Beirut foreign missions are "safe," but at the same time Israel's Defence Minister Sharon calmly ordered aimed fire at the buildings of foreign embassies in Beirut.

"Following the recipes of Nazi propaganda," the paper continues, "the Israeli Government has cooked up a new lying story to the effect that the introduction of the Israel Army into Lebanon was supposedly necessary to frustrate a plan of conquering Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and other Persian Gulf states. Information about supposed hugh stocks of Soviet arms in Lebanon which purportedly have been captured by the Israelis and are being transported to Israel by hundreds of trucks was fabricated to confirm this out-and-out lie. But even Western commentators laugh at this clumsy lie and note that in reality the Israeli military establishment is simulating the transportation of arms by making several dozen trucks shuttle back and forth carrying arms to Israel in the daytime and bringing them back to Lebanon at night."

"Even the most elaborate lie cannot conceal the horrendous crimes of the Zionists against the Arab peoples, against peace in the Middle East and throughout the world. The criminals will not be able to escape responsibility," IZVESTIYA stresses.

POLONSKIY COMMENT ON PEACE MOVEMENT IN ISRAEL

LD281436 Moscow TASS in English 1347 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- Commentator Vsevolod Polonskiy writes: Colonel Eli Geva', the commander of an Israeli tank brigade taking part in the aggression against Lebanon, demonstratively resigned in protest against the siege and destruction of Beirut, while Bharon Kohen, leader of the Shelli Party, said this step confirmed the fact that a considerable part of Israel's population opposed the venture in Lebanon.

It is not by chance at all that the Begin government took a step without precedent in Israeli history -- it held an official demonstration in Tel Aviv in support of its bankrupt policy of aggression and genocide in Lebanon.

On encountering growing protests in the whole world and among the Israeli public against the barbaric destruction of Lebanese towns and Palestinian refugee camps, the killing of thousands of civilians, accomplished with the help of the most modern weapons of American make, the ruling Zionist upper crust in Israel is forced to resort to various subterfuges artificially organising "support" for its aggressive man-hating plans.

But contrary to the plans of its organisers the demonstration in Tel Aviv patently demonstrated the weakness of the Begin-Sharon government's positions and the existence of deep contradictions in the Israeli society.

As admitted by the Zionist leaders themselves, Israel's position has become an extremely unfavourable one in recent weeks. The protracted war of attrition that is continuing in Lebanon has laid bare the entire groundlessness of the bragging statements by Begin and other Israeli "hawks" that "victory" in Lebanon would be achieved within two or three days and that Israeli troops would not suffer any big losses. But the courageous resistance put up to the Israeli interventionists by the joint detachments of the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces frustrated these plans of Tel Aviv to score a quick victory in Lebanon and destroy the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

In the course of the aggression the Israeli troops have suffered heavy losses in manpower and equipment. Expenditures on military purposes, inflation and cost of living are growing rapidly in Israel and the tax press is being screwed tighter. All this gives rise in the country is a mounting movement of protest against the government's aggressive expansionist policy and first of all against the war of conquest in Lebanon. Demonstrations were held in many towns at the call of the Israeli movement "Peace Today." The demonstrators demanded an end to the war, the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and the resignation of the Begin government.

Servicemen who returned from Lebanon picketed Begin's residence.

The disgruntlement in the armed forces and the growing movement against the war has especially alarmed the government that instigated a collection of signatures with the aim of forcing the Knesset (parliament) to adopt a law under which infliction of "moral" damage to the army and assistance to the "enemy" would be punished by five years in prison.

Obviously it is not from a position of strength that the Israeli rulers resorted to such a step in their desire to suppress the growth of dissatisfaction in the country with their reckless militaristic course.

It goes without saying that despite all the subterfuges and maneouvres the Begin government will not succeed in strengthening its weakened positions and prevent anti-government and anti-war actions in Israel.

PROTEST MEETINGS OVER ISRAELI ACTS IN LEBANON

LD281714 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- Soviet people attending public meetings held throughout the country demand that the Israeli aggressor be stopped and that an end be put immediately to vandalism in Lebanon. They point to the clear-cut and unambiguous position of the Soviet Union set forth in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the President of the United States and in his replies to the questions asked by the newspaper PRAVDA.

Addressing a meeting of the work collective of the production complex of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, deputy secretary of the party committee, N. Smirnov said: "It is with pain and serious concern that we hear reports about the atrocities committed by Israeli soldiery in Lebanon. This is a grave crime against humanity." The meeting demanded an immediate end to genocide against Palestinian and Lebanese people.

"Soviet oriental studies experts strongly condemn Tel Aviv's barbarous actions perpetrated on the Lebanese soil with the direct U.S. support", a TASS correspondent was told by deputy director of the Institute of Oriental Studies under the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, G.Kim. "Using U.S.-supplied pellet bombs, napalm and toxic agents, the Israeli aggressor is trying to destroy the Arab people of Palestine. Today it is more obvious than ever before what immense damage the Camp David deal caused to the Mid-Eastern settlement, by untying the hands of Zionist aggressors.

"Tel Aviv's and Washington's objective is evident: to rout the Palestine Liberation Organisation and to install an obedient regime in Lebanon," said foreman G. Bondarenko. He was speaking at a meeting of railwaymen of Alma Ata. "Israeli militarists and their patrons should know that it is impossible to destroy the Palestinian people and their combat vanguard, like it is impossible to suppress their striving for peace and independence".

The residents of the village of Ablinga on the Baltic coast of Lithuania demanded an immediate end to the Israeli aggression in Lebanon. During the Second World War this village was burnt to ashes by Nazi troops, and all of the villagers, but one, were shot and killed.

Addressing a meeting of protest held in front of the memorial to the victims of fascism, Ioana Srebalene. [sentence as received] She was the only person to survive the Ablinga massacre. Late at night, the girl, one of her arms wounded, climbed out of the ditch where the bodies of the shot villagers had been thrown. Peasants from a nearby village nursed her back to health. "Zionists", Ioana Srebalene said in her emotional address, "threaten Lebanese and Palestinian children like Nazi butchers did. Innocent children, women, and old folks are dying in Lebanon at the hands of occupation troops. On behalf of millions of Soviet people who lived through the horrors of the Nazi occupation I raise my voice in wrathful protest and demand an immediate withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from Lebanese soil".

MUBARAK, BREZHNEV EXCHANGE ANNIVERSARY MESSAGES

GF281510 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo, 28 Jul (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has received the following congratulatory cable from Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the anniversary of the 23 July Revolution:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the 23 July Revolution, which opened the way before [word indistinct] national sovereignty and Egypt's independence, I send to you and to the (?friendly) Egyptian people my congratulations and sincere wishes.

President Husni Mubarak sent the following thank you cable to President Brezhenv:

It pleases me to express to Your Excellency my sincere gratitude and appreciation for your congratulatory cable on the occasion of the 30th anniversaary of the Egyptian revolution. Wishing you and the friendly Soviet people every success and happiness.

MAURICE BISHOP OFFICIAL VISIT CONTINUES

Press Conference

LD281410 Moscow TASS in English 1335 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Vashedchenko and Aleksandr Kozlov report:

Some very important results have been achieved during our visit to the Soviet Union and we consider it very fruitful, Maurice Rupert Bishop, chairman of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, said at a press conference here today.

When leaving for the Soviet Union, we looked forward to getting acquainted with this country, exchanging opinions with its leadership, meeting common people, seeing with our own eyes their achievements and studying their historic experience in building socialism.

The main problem now worrying our region and the whole of mankind is that of peace. Considering that the Soviet Union is consistently pursuing a policy of peace and suggests various ways and means of preserving it, we exchange here with great interest opinions on these questions as well as real prospects for disarmament, detente and termination of the arms race.

Our strategic aim, Maurice Rupert Bishop went on, is to further develop relations with the socialist countries. In March 1979 our revolution launched a programme to wrench our economy from the clutches of imperialist dependence. Ours is an anti-imperialist revolution and we want to follow our own way, the way of close relations with the socialist community, the Soviet Union in particular.

During the talks we signed with the Soviet Union agreements on cooperation in the fields of technology, science, trade and education. All of them are of exceedingly great importance for the further development of our country.

When asked about his government's aims in suggesting the international recognition of the Caribbean as a zone of peace, independence and development, Maurice Rupert Bishop said: By this step we wanted first of all to put an end to the aggressive military manoeuvres of imperialism and to the establishment of military bases in our region. We want to put an end to all forms of aggression which prevent the Caribbean countries from choosing their own ways of development. Our proposal is also directed against the training of mercenaries for interference in the internal affairs of other states. The overriding aim of our proposal is to rule out the use of violence as a means of settling disputed problems. That is precisely what is strongly opposed by the United States of America, the leader of Grenada stressed.

Maurice Rupert Bishop told at the press conference about the deep-going political and social-economic changes that have taken place in his country during the last three years. The revolution in Grenada, he said, laid the basis for the development of Grenada along non-capitalist lines so as to free its economy from imperialist domination. It will be developed for the first time on a planned basis. The first yearly development plan is being carried out. It will be followed by a three-year and then a five-year plan.

Reforms in Grenada, M.R. Bishop said, are being carried out in the conditions of economic aggression and sabotage by the United States. Despite this we have made considerable achievements in the economic and social spheres of life. The main thing is that all sections of the population profit by these achievements. The revolution gave every person in Grenada a sense of personal dignity, of national pride and patriotism. For the first time in their lives they have become architects of a new democracy and take part in governing the country.

Report on Agreements

FL281804 Bridgetown CANA in English 1325 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 28, CANA-REUTER -- Prime Minister Maurice Bishop of Grenada said today he had concluded substantial economic and political agreements with the Soviet Union to cut his country's dependence on the West.

He said Moscow had granted one million roubles (1.4 million dollars) aid to buy 500 tonnes of steel, 400 tonnes of flour and other essential goods. The Kremlin, a strong supporter of Mr Bishop's pro-Cuban policies, had also granted a 10-year credit of 5.5 million roubles (7.7 million dollars) to buy other equipment. The interest rate was set at three per cent with provision for a period of grace in repayment.

Moscow had also agreed to "stable prices" for deliveries of nutmeg and cocoa, two of Grenada's main crops, as part of a five-year trade agreement, he told a press conference.

Mr Bishop said the agreements would help "disengage Grenada from the world system of imperialism" and counter what he called Washington's aggressive and intimidating behaviour in the Caribbean region. Grenada has strongly supported Kremlin foreign policy since Mr Bishop took power in a coup in 1979.

Mr Bishop said the U.S. had held five aggressive military exercises in the area this summer and exerted pressure on Western allies to thwart Grenada's applications for aid from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

He condemned President Reagan's aid plan for the Caribbean Basin as a ploy to defuse revolutionary feeling in the region.

The Grenadian leader, who is head of the country's ruling New Jewel Movement, said he had also signed an inter-party agreement with the Soviet Communist Party. He gave no details.

He said he hoped to see a further improvement in relations with neighbouring Mexico, which is cultivating ties with both left-wing and conservative governments of the region.

He added that he was also committed to building up the Caricom trading bloc, which embraces 12 Caribbean states.

Mr Bishop, who arrived in Moscow on Monday, was due to visit Leningrad and Kiev before returning home.

Comments on Talks

LD281836 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The party and government delegation visiting our country from Grenada, led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the New Jewel Movement Central Committee Politburo and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government, today visited the jubilee exhibition "In a United Family," which has been laid out in one of the largest pavilions at the exhibition of national economic achievements. The delegation acquainted itself with the exhibition showing the successes of the land of the Soviets and each of its republics in the 60 years since the formation of the USSR. The guests also vsited the "Kosmos" pavilion.

The head of the delegation, Maurice Bishop, granted an interview to our correspondent Vladimir Beretskoy:

[Begin recording] [Beretskoy] Comrade Prime Minister, this is your first visit to our country. What are your impressions?

[Bishop in English fading into superimposed Russian translation] We were very impressed by the achievements of the land of the Soviets in the 65 years since the Great October Socialist Revolution. I arrived here and saw people who are very happy, full of dignity and proud of the successes of their motherland and totally determined to continue to build a new life. This produced a lasting impression for us. The main thing is that the Soviet people are united, know what they want, and look with full confidence to the future.

[Question] Would you like to comment on the talks that have taken place?

[Answer] The results of the talks have been most productive. We signed several agreements. I think that these agreements will help us to build the infrastructure of our country. We will also be given assistance in the technological sphere, which is very important for us. Several important research projects will be carried out that are extremely valuable for the further development of our country. Of course, when talking of these agreements, we should mention the long-term trade agreement, which is most important for us. [end recording]

Maurice Bishop further noted that such an approach was very characteristic of the USSR, for the USSR for many years has always shown disinterestedness and internationalism toward young developing states.

Then touching on foreign policy, Maurice Bishop noted that the fundamental issue is the question of peace. In my opinion, he said, the activity of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has greatly contributed to the cause of peace, in particular with his recent statement that the USSR would not be the first to use nuclear weapons. We think that this is an extremely important statement. We fully support the initiatives of the USSR Government aimed at strengthening peace. By coming here, we have been able to understand even more clearly that the struggle for peace occupies the main place in the foreign policy of the USSR.

Airport Delegation

LD281418 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 28 TASS -- The party and government delegation of Grenada headed by chairman of the Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement party, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government Maurice Rupert Bishop left Moscow for Leningrad today.

At the airport the guests were seen off by member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and other officials.

The delegation is staying in the USSR on an official visit from Monday at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government.

Leningrad Visit

LD282210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The party and government delegation of Grenada headed by Maurice Rupert Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the New Jewel Movement and prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government, left Moscow for Leningrad today.

The delegation was met at the airport in Leningrad by Zayrov, chairman of the Lensoviet Executive Committee; Suslov, secretary of the Leningrad Obkom; and other officials. The Grenada mission was greeted by representatives of the working people of the city. The guests viewed the memorial on the Ploshchad Pobedy to the defenders of Leningrad and laid flowers on it.

BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV MESSAGE TO CASTRO

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 July carries on its front page the text of the message from Brezhnev and Tikhonov to Fidel Castro. This has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the 26 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page K 1 and the following variations have been noted:

The first paragraph of the PRAVDA version begins:

To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers....(supplying additional opening paragraph)

In paragraph four, line three, PRAVDA reads...peace-loving states and public forces counterpose constructive....(substituting public for progressive)

In the last paragraph, line five, PRAVDA reads...steadily in strength.

On this notable day we wish you, Comrade Fidel Castro, and all Cuban working people happiness and prosperity and new achievements in all spheres of socialist building.

[signed] L. Brezhnev, N. Tikhonov (rewording)

USTINOV CABLES CUBAN COUNTERPART ON ANNIVERSARY

PM290817 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba,

Esteemed Comrade Minister:

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and my own behalf I send you and all Cuban servicemen fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on a glorious date in Cuban history -- National Uprising Day.

The Cuban people are greeting their revolutionary holiday with new successes in building a socialist society, developing the national economy and strengthening the country's defense capability to counter U.S. imperialism's hostile intrigues.

I wish you, Comrade Minister, and the entire personnel of the Revolutionary Armed Forces further successes in resolving the tasks set by the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Cuba. I express the profound conviction that the close collaboration between our fraternal peoples and armies will continue to develop and strengthen for the sake of peace and socialism.

With communist greetings,

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

USSR-BRAZIL INTERGOVERNMENTAL COMMISSION MEETS

LD282108 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Brazil is showing great interest in the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union.

[Begin correspondent M. Mayorov recording] The broadening of relations between the two countries was on the agenda of the first session held here [Brasilia] of the Soviet-Brazilian Commission on Trade and Cooperation. This was the first time the commission had met on the inter-governmental level. The Soviet and Brazilian delegations were headed by Aleksey Nikolayevich Manzhulo, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and [first name indistinct] (Soares), secretary-general for economic affairs of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, respectively. The two sides confirmed their intention to jointly participate in the construction of the electric power station Ilha Grande in Brazil. The meeting also initiated cooperation between the two countries in the field of science and technology.

The broad prospects for cooperation between our countries, says (Goncalves), a member of the staff of the Brazilian Ministry of Planning, are to be found in such spheres as power engineering, minieral raw material utilization, agriculture and machine-building. Brazil is ready to expand supplies of its industrial goods to the Soviet Union and at the same time obtain from the Soviet Union machines and equipment necessary for its economic development. The work of the first intergovernmental commission will serve the further development of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries. [end recording]

REAGAN REPORT ON EL SALVADOR DISCOUNTED

LD281644 Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Oleg Kolesnikov writes:

On Tuesday U.S. President Reagan officially assured the U.S. Congress that there was "progress" in the field of observance of human rights in El Salvador. This sounds monstrous as even the U.S. press publishes day after day reports on fresh atrocities perpetrated by the Salvadorean regime, on the systematic massacre of the population and killing of patriots. Progressive public organizations of the United States have issued numerous statements wrathfully condemning the criminal policy of Washington, which gives all round military and economic aid to the Salvadorean regime and which has actually become an accomplice in the bloody crimes in that long-suffering country.

These and other organizations have repeatedly urged the U.S. President not to give the Congress any assurances on the alleged "progress" in the field of human rights in El Salvador. The claims by the U.S. President are designed to persuade the Congress to sanction additional military aid to the Salvadorean regime.

A week ago U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights and Humanitarian Issues Elliott Abrams and U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-African Affairs [as received] Thomas Enders visited San Salvador on special secret missions. They met there with "President" Magana, "Defence Minister" Garcia and other high ranking officials of the regime. The Washington emissaries were in the first place to convince the leaders of the Salvadorean clique to stop aggressions at least for a time, so that the American President could get a go-ahead from the Congress for a resumption of aid to El Salvador. But Magana and his clique did not heed the requests of the Reagan's envoys. Killings on political grounds do not stop in El Salvador for a single day. According to a report in the New York TIMES, on Sunday when the Congress received an official paper signed by the U.S. President and "assuring" of progress in El Salvador, another four corpses with the traces of terrible tortures were found near the Salvadorean capital. It is noteworthy, that the corpses were discovered near the barracks of a battalion of the punitive brigade Atlacatl formed following the pattern of the American Green Berets, where American "advisors" serve as instructors.

The list of victims of the Salvadorean regime grows from day to day. Over the first six months of the current year alone the number of people killed in El Salvador topped three thousand, and over two years odd more than 35 thousand people died in that country. What a sacrilege are the claims by President Reagan on "progress" in the field of human rights in El Salvador against the backdrop of that terrible statistic. Apparently, the U.S. administration is bent on continuing arms supplies to the anti-people's regime at any cost so as to enable it to drown in blood the powerful popular uprising for freedom and democracy.

CORRUPTION INQUIRY IN UZBEKISTAN REPORTED

PM281201 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the general heading "Local Reports:" "Tashkent"]

[Text] A check jointly conducted by the Uzbek SSR People's Control Committee and the republic's prosecutor's office has established that the Ministry of Procurements is unsatisfactorily carrying out the instructions of leading organs on the protection of socialist property and the elimination of the causes and conditions which engender waste and mismanagement. The funds lost through shortfalls and pilfering is constantly increasing within the ministry system. Ministry of Procurements enterprises are suffering large losses as a result of unweighed railway freight shipments.

Serious shortcomings have been permitted in the organization of departmental control. Audits in many instances are conducted superficially, results examined in a formal way and officials guilty of various violations are not brought to account. The results of two audits established that the forging of documents had produced group embezzlements of over R30,000, yet the materials were not passed on to the investigation organs.

The committee cited Comrade Kuybakarov, the republic's minister of procurement, for the unsatisfactory fulfillment of instructions on intensifying the combating of pilferage, mismanagement and waste. Deputy Minister Comrade Dzhalilov was severely reprimanded.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON IDEOLOGICAL COMMITMENT

PM281519 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Force of Ideological Conviction"]

[Text] In the stream of events of our time and in the struggle for the implementation of the Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy and the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, the force of the ideological conviction of the Soviet person -- the ardent patriot and internatioalist and active builder of communism -- is being revealed increasingly fully. Every day in the life of the land of the soviets is marked by new achievements which indicate the high political awareness of its working people.

What causes in millions of Soviet people a desire to achieve success in the sectors of work entrusted to them and to work better and more efficiently? Material interests? Professional skill? Yes, but not only these. Real success only comes when a person fully recognizes and sees the meaning of labor, when, for instance, he smelts steel or extracts oil, lays a railroad or gathers in the crop, deeply confident that what he is doing and creating is for his own happiness and that of the whole people.

"In all spheres of our society's life and development," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has said, "an increasing role will be played by the level of Soviet people's consciousness, culture and civic responsibility. Cultivating in a person the orientation toward high social goals, ideological conviction and a genuinely creative attitude toward work is a paramount task. There is a very important front here in the struggle for communism, and the course of economic building and the country's sociopolitical development will depend increasingly on our victories on this front."

We are creating the most just, most organized society. For the sake of this and in the interests of everyone, the material and spiritual wealth of our socialist motherland increases from one 5-year plan to the next. This year is the year of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- a special year. It will be, as it were, the first trial and test of how well all the working people have understood their responsibility for the fulfillment of the Food Program approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

Unshakable faith in communist ideals and the conviction of the correctness of the party's policy and the realistic nature of its plans give rise to inspiration and enthusiasm in millions of people. Ideological commitment, which is the core of the Soviet person's active life stance, is the source of his unlimited love for the motherland, a principled approach, implacability toward shortcomings and concern for the good of the state.

In implementing the party's decisions and in the course of fulfilling the economic and social program put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Soviet people are increasing their level of ideological conviction. And this conviction becomes all the firmer the more strongly it is inspired by the ideological and political work of party, Komsomol and trade union organizations and soviet and economic cadres. Increasingly large-scale, complex tasks are set by the times for the society of developed socialism, and that is why the significance of this work is now increasing still further.

The main source of the force of communist convictions is that they are formed on the basis of the firm foundations of Marxism-Leninism. The study of the revolutionary science of victory and of topical problems of the theory and policy of the Leninist party has become a vital necessity for the Soviet people and a powerful lever for further developing public awareness. In the academic year which has just ended, 16.6 million people studied within the party enlightenment system alone. Nearly 4 million are involved in mass forms of party propaganda and more than 36 million in economic education. The restructuring of many sectors and spheres of ideological work which is taking place in accordance with the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the improvement of the economic education system help working people to better orient in sociopolitical life and to participate more fruitfully in building communism.

Party, Komsomol and trade union organizations, displaying constant concern for strengthening the Marxist-Leninist armor of the Soviet people, are called upon to ensure that ideological convictions are inextricably linked with a person's deeds and actions, run through his consciousness, so to speak, and form the spiritual leaven of his entire life. Speaking in a letter to his wife about his devotion to the revolutionary idea, Feliks Dzherzhinskiy wrote: "This sacred feeling is stronger than all other feelings, stronger by virtue of its moral imperative: 'That is how you should live, and that is what you should be!'"

Yes, only ideological commitment which has become a personal conviction and is embodied in a person's practical deeds makes him an integrated personality. Mere knowledge about communism from books, to use Lenin's words, without the desire and ability to struggle to implement the great ideals, is only a "show" of conviction, and no more. In this case we are dealing with a person who is, so to speak, morally split. He knows the truth, but acts against it. He talks about lofty principles and norms, but is himself guided by petit bouregois psychology in his life. He calls on others to display collectivism and selflessness, but himself looks after his own well-being. Or he may proclaim himself to be a "fighter for the truth" and "defender of ideals," while in reality he is only seeking something for himself. Only real deeds and actions, only the organic unity for word and deed can serve as a reliable yardstick for any worker's ideological convictions.

The party regards it as an urgent task for all public organizations, propagandists, agitators and the mass media to seek to further increase the Soviet people's inner maturity and develop in them the qualities of staunch political fighters. In conditions where imperialist circles are systematically organizing ideological campaigns against the USSR and the other fraternal states, a high level of civic responsibility for the ideological defense of our world outlook and our psychology is required of everyone. Special attention should be devoted to the ideological, political, moral and labor education of young people, our successors, to whom the older generation is passing on that most priceless asset -- the world's first society to be building communism.

Ideological conviction is an inexhaustible source of spiritual beauty and creative, constructive strength in the Soviet people and of their confident progress toward the cherished goal.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE EXAMINES GEORGIAN PARTY WORK

PM281401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee -- On the Organizational and Political Work of the Georgian SSR's Party Organizations To Prepare for the 60th Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "on the organizational and political work of the Georgian SSR's party organizations to prepare for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR."

The CPSU Central Committee noted that the Georgian SSR's party organizations and labor collectives, along with the entire Soviet people, are preparing to greet the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR fittingly as an event of great political importance and as evidence of the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and of the friendship and fraternity of our country's peoples.

The Georgian CP Central Committee is subordinating all the organizational and political work of party, soviet and public organizations in preparing for the jubilee to the mobilization of working people to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and the plans for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Party committees are seeking to consolidate the positive results achieved in the republic during the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee's resolution on the Tbilisi party Gorkom and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decisions on questions of the party leadership and socioeconomic development of the Georgian SSR, and are paying constant attention to implementing the instructions and recommendations that Comrade L.I. Brezhnev voiced during his trip to Georgia in 1981.

The practice of a comprehensive approach toward solving political, social and economic problems has been established increasingly firmly in the republic in recent years. The militancy of party organizations has increased and an uncompromising struggle is being waged against protectionism, harmful traditions, private-ownership tendencies and other deviations from the norms of the socialist way of life, which is helping to create a healthy moral and political climate in labor collectives and to develop the masses' initiative and activeness. Soviet Georgia's economic potential has strengthened and its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex has increased.

Preparing a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR and being guided by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's command -- "act more boldly, work even more persistently and continue to increase the prestige of Soviet Georgia" -- the republic party organization is paying great attention to developing socialist competition to improve production efficiency and work quality and achieve the best end results in every sector. Georgia's multinational working class is playing the leading role in the jubilee competition. Overall, the republic's industry is fulfilling the plan targets in terms of the main technical and economic indicators, and also the socialist pledges that have been adopted.

The attention of party organizations, communists and all urban and rural working people is focusing on the tasks stemming from the Food Program. Work is being carried out to increase the production of valuable subtropical crops, develop livestock raising and increase the production of food products on the population's personal plots.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee resolution points out that party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must continue to improve socialist competition and the movement for a communist attitude to labor and must display greater persistence in ensuring that the party's course toward the predominantly intensive path of economic development is embodied in practical deeds in all labor collectives and that on this basis fuller use is made of the great potential that exists for the further development of the republic's production forces.

Urgent measures must be taken to surmount certain enterprises' lag in fulfilling the plans for the production and sale of output, contract deliveries and labor productivity growth. The situation in capital construction must be improved. The attention paid to questions of economy and thrift must be increased. A further increase in agricultural crop yields and growth in social livestock raising productivity must be secured.

Constant concern must be displayed for expanding the production and improving the quality of consumer goods, developing the services sphere, more fully satisfying working people's everyday needs and treating people sensitively.

During the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR the republic's party organizations have been enriched with new experience of propaganda and mass agitation work and of working people's communist education. Leading cadres' responsibility for the state of educational work is being increased. Many party, Soviet and economic leaders, including members of the Central Committee Bureau, party obkom, gorkom and raykom secretaries and the leaders of republican ministries and departments, are propagandists in primary party organizations, systematically visit labor collectives, deliver lectures and reports and take part in integrated political days and sociopolitical reading.

The activity of scientific and cultural institutions and creative unions and organizations has intensified. Union republic days and festivals and international friendship soirees are being successfully held. Theater repertoire has been swelled with works by authors from the fraternal republics. The jubilee theme is being covered daily by the mass news and propaganda media.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee drew the attention of party committees and primary party organizations to the need to ensure that ideological education work is even more topical and that it is carried out in close connection with the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and with the peculiarities of the present international situation. What is important is not only the number of events held, but also their high ideological and political content and educational impact. All means of ideological influence must be used to more widely demonstrate the historic significance of the formation of the USSR and the role of the working class and the CPSU in the international cohesion of all our country's nations and ethnic groups. The mass news and propaganda media must provide more vivid and persuasive coverage of the historic achievements of socialism and Soviet Georgia's successes in communist building, which have been achieved within the fraternal family of the USSR's peoples.

Particular attention must be paid to work with young people, to increasing their political and labor activeness and to instilling profound patriotism, firm internationalist convictions and the readiness to devote all one's strength to the prosperity and defense of the beloved motherland. Young cadres must be promoted more boldly and greater trust shown in them.

The CPSU Central Committee stressed the great importance of the consistent work by the republic party organization to further strengthen the fraternal friendship of the peoples, improve the working people's patriotic and international education and consolidate socialist democratism in all spheres of society's life. It noted that measures for the comprehensive socioeconomic and cultural development of the Abkhazskaya ASSR, Adzharskaya ASSR and the Yugo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Oblast are being implemented in the republic. Measures have been taken to improve the teaching and study of Georgian, Abkhaz, Ossetic and other languages of the republic's nationalities and ethnic groups and of the Russian language as the means of inter-nation communication. All this is helping to establish an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust among all the representatives of nations and ethnic groups living in the republic.

Soviet Georgia's ties with the fraternal union republics are strengthening and expanding. Great importance is attached to instilling in the working people feelings of friendship with the Russian people. This is being particularly promoted by the preparations that have been begun in the republic for the bicentennial of the signing of the Treaty of Georgiyevsk -- the first manifesto of the friendship and fraternity of the Russian and Georgian peoples.

The multinational collectives of construction projects on the Baykal-Amur railroad, in Tyumen and in the Non-Chernozem Zone, where emissaries of Soviet Georgia are working successfully, are a school of the inculcation of Soviet patriotism and internationalism and of political and labor tempering.

The diorama "L.I. Brezhnev at Malaya Zemlya" and the museums of the friendship of the USSR peoples, of the history of the troops of the red banner Transcaucasus Military District, and of the 18th Army (in the city of Makharadze) are playing a considerable role in work for the military-patriotic and international education of the population. The results of the elections to local soviets of people's deputies held 20 June 1982 are convincing evidence of broad socialist democratism and of its tremendous role in consolidating national relations.

The CPSU Central Committee noted that the results achieved in the republic in resolving socioeconomic and political education tasks stem from the increased level of leadership by the republic party organization, the improved style and methods of work and the strengthening of party organizations' link with the masses. Collegiality, a specific approach and profundity in studying and solving problems and the development of criticism and self-criticism are increasingly characteristic of the activity of the Communist Party Central Committee and of Georgia's party committees and soviet organs. Party committees are consistently pursuing a line of further increasing the authority of primary party organizations. Great importance is attached to improving the effectiveness of party decisions and organizing their execution.

However, the increasing tasks of economic and cultural building require that party committees continue to improve their forms and methods of activity, to increase the responsibility of communists and leading cadres for the work entrusted to them and to strengthen a creative work style in every possible way.

The CPSU Central Committee regards it as a most important task of the republic party organization to continue to carry out purposeful work for the rapprochement of the republic's nations and ethnic groups on a basis of equality, mutual respect and trust and the fraternal friendship of all the USSR peoples. It must consistently instill a class approach toward the assessment of historical facts and events and vigorously oppose manifestations of national narrowmindedness. It must demonstrate in a well-reasoned fashion the historical advantages of socialism and deal a resolute rebuff to bourgeois ideology and propaganda, which is hostile to socialism.

With a view to strengthening party influence in the decisive sectors of production, the structure of primary party organizations and the placement of communists must be improved and their vanguard role in production and social life increased. The composition in terms of nationality of the republic's population must be taken into account when regulating the growth of party ranks, forming elective party and state organs and promoting cadres to leading work.

Socialist democracy must be developed and deepened in every possible way, party leadership of the soviets and of trade union and Komsomol organizations must be improved and concern must be shown for further increasing their role and participation in resolving the tasks of economic and cultural building.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed the firm certainty that the republic's workers, kolkhoz members and intelligentsia, under the leadership of the Georgian CP, that proven detachment of the CPSU, will mark the USSR's 60th anniversary with new successes in fulfilling the jubilee year pledges and the 5-year plan as a whole and in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the tasks of communist building.

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS TRADE WORKERS DAY

PM271523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Summary] Tass -- Those attending a meeting to mark Trade Workers Day held on 23 July at the Central State Concert Hall in Moscow discussed ways to improve the standard of their work and provide better services for the people. Present, among others, was V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Trade Minister A.I. Struyev delivered a report.

SHCHERBITSKIY SPEAKS AT KIEV AWARD CEREMONY

AU280814 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech delivered by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the solemn meeting held in the Kievskiy Gorkom's political training house on 21 July on the occasion of the centenary of the Kiev Bolshevik plant and of the presentation of the October Revolution Order to the plant -- passages in all capitals denote boldface as published]

[Text] Dear comrades: For the toilers of the Bolshevik plant in Kiev and for all working people of the republic's capital city, this is a memorable day: Your renowned collective will be presented with the October Revolution order. As of today, another order symbolizing the collective's unshakable loyalty to the revolutionary and labor traditions and to the cause of the Great October will shine on the plant's Red Banner side by side with the Lenin Order.

Allow me, dear comrades, to warmly and cordially congratulate you, all workers, engineers, technicians, old and young machine builders on the jubilee and on the high fatherland award and to wish you new accomplishments in labor.

Comrades, the Soviet people are fruitfully working to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the socioeconomic tasks for the 11th 5-year period. In the last 18 months a big step was taken in strengthening the fatherland's economic and defense potential and in raising the living standards of the working people. The international prestige of the Soviet Union and its influence on world developments have risen.

THE HIGH POLITICAL AND LABOR ACTIVITY, THE PERSISTENT AND CREATIVE TOIL MANIFEST OUR PEOPLE'S FULL SUPPORT FOR THE INTERNAL AND FOREIGN POLICY PURSUED BY THE COMMUNIST PARTY AND THE SOVIET STATE, FOR THE PURPOSEFUL ACTIVITY OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND ITS POLITBURO HEADED BY THE INDEFATIGABLE CONTINUER OF THE GREAT LENINIST CAUSE, COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV.

Socialist competitions have widely developed to give a worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the USSR -- the feast of friendship and fraternal unity among all peoples of the land of the soviets.

Active work has developed everywhere to fulfill the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and to implement the Food Program endorsed by the plenum to assure the population of regular food supplies.

The Soviet Ukraine's working people make a significant contribution to the fulfillment of the plans drawn up by the party. Industry fulfilled the 6-month 1982 plans for the volume of production and for increasing labor productivity. The value of above-plan production totaled R638 million. Measures for intensifying communal production and accelerating scientific-technical progress are in line with the plan. Links between science and production are strengthening, and the technical level of production is rising.

In accordance with the 5-year plan provisions, engineering is developing at a priority pace. And this is only natural because this is precisely the branch called upon to develop and produce without delay effective and reliable machines, tools and technological lines, everything that is progressive, that has been devised by science and technology. Naturally, all that is very directly related to the Bolshevik plant, which is one of the oldest enterprises in the country.

A century has passed since the time when an iron casting and engineering plant went up in the outskirts of Kiev. There were only a few small buildings with the simplest equipment. This was actually the early history of your enterprise.

Today, the Bolshevik plant is a large modern enterprise with highly skilled workers, experienced specialists and rich traditions. Under Soviet rule, the enterprise moved to new production blocks with modern equipment. It is now leading in Soviet polymer and chemical machine building. Equipment built at the enterprise is accountable for half the uncoated films and recording tapes manufactured in the country, for more than 90 percent of rubber mixtures, plastic pipes, and rubber-isolated cables. The enterprise delivers its goods to 22 countries all over the world.

I am pleased to note, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, that your collective has been working steadily, has been systematically overfulfilling the state plans and each year increasing the output of products which are needed so much in the country. We have had the opportunity to see at the plant a business-like atmosphere and the aspiration to fulfill the difficult 5-year plans. Every second production worker prefulfilled the 6-month 1982 tasks.

In particular, I would like to emphasize the fact that you have increased your production solely by raising labor productivity and without increasing metal consumption. This is highly important and fully in line with the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning the rising effectiveness of communal production.

THE GREATEST WEALTH OF YOUR COLLECTIVE ARE PEOPLE WHO HAVE FILLED QUITE A FEW BRILLIANT PAGES IN THE HISTORY OF THEIR OWN ENTERPRISE. In the class battles of the first Russian revolution, the plant's workers proved to be brave and determined in the defense of the legendary "Republic of Shulyavka." They took an active part in the struggle for establishing and consolidating Soviet rule in the Ukraine and heroically fought against the German fascist oppressors. The inhabitants of Kiev will forever cherish in their memories the names of V.M. Dovnar-Zapolskiy and Ye.G. Gorbachev, leaders of the Shulyavka Red Guard detachments defending the October conquests; of V.I. Khokhlov, secretary of the underground Kievskiy Gorkom who died in a Gestapo torture chamber; of V.Ye. Bondarenko, S.R. Bugaychuk and I.I. Lysenko who won the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union during the Great Fatherland War.

It is gratifying that the glorious traditions of the plant bearing the proud name Bolshevik are living and multiplying. The ranks of advanced workers and production innovators are growing. The first among them are Socialist Labor Heroes turner Mikhail Ivanovich Sukretnyy and core maker Nadezgda Ivanovna Marchenko; the recipients of high state prizes are the fitters and assembly workers Vladimir Ignatyevich Zayets and Vitaliy Pavlovich Kiselev, steel smelter Vasiliy Ivanovich Bartkevich, painter Anna Fedorovna Klimenkova, senior foreman Vladimir Viktorovich Vasyuk, diesel locomotive driver Nikolay Mikhaylovich Kuprinenko, laboratory chief Yuliya Nikolayevna Puchkova, chief of a special design office Venyamin Dmitriyevich Andreyev and many others.

On the occasion of the plant's jubilee and in recognition of the selfless work, 70 workers were awarded USSR orders and medals, 10 workers received honorary certificates and certificates of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium and honorary titles. These awards were presented yesterday.

Allow me, esteemed comrades, to warmly and wholeheartedly congratulate the recipients, to offer cordial thanks to advanced workers, production innovators, all workers, engineers, technicians and employees for their steady creative work, for the constant quest, and to wish them new successes for the glory of their own plant.

Your collective's achievements are well known and have been evaluated in a worthy way, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued. But it is not in the nature of the Soviet people to content themselves with what has been achieved. THE SOUND DISSATISFACTION WITH WHAT HAS BEEN DONE, THE ASPIRATION TO DO MORE AND BETTER, TO ATTAIN NEW RECORDS AND TO FULFILL THE PLANS SET DESPITE EVERY DIFFICULTY -- THESE ARE THE REMARKABLE FEATURES INHERENT IN OUR PEOPLE, IN OUR HEROIC WORKERS CLASS.

As is known, the mission of machine builders is above all to provide new, better and more durable equipment, machine systems and complexes. Your plant, in particular, is expected to supply highly productive equipment for the manufacture of large-size tires for large dump trucks, new kinds of rubber goods for technical purposes, polymer films and draining pipes. I think that there is no need to say how necessary these goods are in the national economy.

In the current 5-year period we also must significantly improve the quality of the equipment built. Thus, the productivity of lines for the production of linoleum must be increased 3.6 times. Extruders must be reduced to half their size and weight. A new generation of molds and vulcanizers is needed for the manufacture of tires of up to 5 meters in diameter for dump trucks with a lifting capacity exceeding 200 tons. And, speaking generally, more persistency and purposefulness are needed in solving problems concerning the quality of the produced equipment because the share of high-quality production at your enterprise is still below the average attained by the Ukraine's machine-building enterprises.

A great deal is still to be done to raise the effectiveness of production. Along with a number of other Kiev enterprises, your collective has initiated the movement for increasing production in the 11th 5-year period without hiring additional laborers. The pledges made are, on the whole, being fulfilled. But you are still a long way from having made use of all reserves. Above all, you must more rationally use the existing production potential. It is important to increase the returns from investments and the equipment shift intensity factor.

Bearing this in mind, it is necessary to take more pains to reequip production, to reduce the share of manual, hard physical labor, to make rational use of material resources, including fuel and energy, and to raise production efficiency. There is no doubt whatsoever that your collective, with its experienced cadres of workers, engineers, technicians, with many rationalizers and inventors, will do its utmost to successfully cope with these tasks.

Comrades, as you know, last month the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum to examine the tasks emerging for the republic's party organization from the decisions of the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum and from Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report at the plenum. You are familiar with the tasks set for our republic in the country's Food Program. The republic's party, soviet, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives, aware of their great responsibility, have begun to implement those highly important tasks. Some 514,000 working people in 4,357 labor collectives have already taken new, increased socialist pledges calling for R104 million worth of industrial production on top of the previous pledges. The campaign is going on.

GUIDED BY THE MAY PLENUM'S DIRECTIVE TO THE EFFECT THAT THE FOOD PROGRAM SHOULD PRODUCE ITS FIRST RESULTS AS EARLY AS THIS YEAR, THE REPUBLIC'S RURAL TOILERS HAVE CAREFULLY ANALYZED THE STATE OF AFFAIRS, SET CONCRETE TASKS FOR THEMSELVES AND ARE DOING THEIR UTMOST TO OBTAIN A GOOD CROP AND TO INCREASE THE OUTPUT OF STOCKBREEDING PRODUCE.

The current year marks the initial stage in the enormous work which we must perform to implement the Food Program.

Particular pains are now being taken to harvest grain crops in an organized way and well. All oblasts have already joined the campaign. Measures are also being taken to store sufficient fodder, to tend row crops and, of course, to fulfill the plans for the procurement of grain and stockbreeding produce.

The urban working people have also actively joined in to implement the Food Program.

For example, Kievskiy Gorkom and Obkom have endorsed and are implementing a joint plan for the mentor's assistance to Kievskaya Oblast kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the 11th 5-year period.

The plan calls for concrete steps to consolidate the material and technical basis at Kievskaya Oblast farms, for assistance in crop growing and harvesting and in the social reorganization of the countryside, and for the increased production of equipment and spare parts for agriculture. I would like to wish party organizations in city and oblast labor collectives that they work smoothly and fruitfully in implementing the tasks set.

We must intensify the struggle everywhere against losses and must see to it that procurement, transportation and trade organizations work smoothly and in a well-coordinated way. More attention must be paid to the organization and development of subsidiary farms at enterprises and to the utilization of food waste. Your plant collective can and should do a great deal to accomplish this task. In particular, in the current year you must complete construction of the first stage of the pig-fattening complex and must fully cope with supplying equipment and spare parts to farms.

ALL OF US MUST BEAR IN MIND THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FOOD PROGRAM IS A MATTER OF NATIONWIDE IMPORTANCE, and each toiler, each collective is called upon to contribute his or its concrete part to it.

The successful accomplishment of production and social tasks, Comrade V.V. Scherbitskiy emphasized, largely depends on the atmosphere prevailing in labor collectives, on their organization, efficiency and single-mindedness. UNDER SOCIALISM, THE LABOR COLLECTIVE HAS BECOME AN IMPORTANT LINK IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL LIFE OF SOCIETY. The routine life of your enterprise is convincing proof of it. Socialist competitions are going on in the shops, important problems are being examined at permanent production conferences and at sessions of mentors, brigade leaders and foremen's councils.

About 50 percent of plant workers are participating in various voluntary forms of production management.

A labor collective is made up of people. They differ from each other in qualifications, skills and character. But within the collective they are united by the common goal, by mutual assistance. It is the collective which instills the attitude in labor that it is the first vital need, which enhances the feeling of duty and of responsibility for one's sector and enterprise, for the destinies of the entire country. And it is highly important to make full use of the collective's strength to improve organization, to enhance conscious labor discipline, to cultivate respect for communal property and irreconcilability to shortcomings.

Speaking in general terms, THE TASK EVENTUALLY BECOMES TO INSTILL IN EVERYONE -- BOTH THE RANK-AND-FILE LABORER AND THE LEADER -- THE FEELING OF HIGH RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MATTER. IF THERE IS RESPONSIBILITY, THERE IS INITIATIVE AND PERSISTENCE AND, AS A RESULT THERE IS SUCCESS.

The task of enhancing the feeling of responsibility is topical for many collectives, including yours. After all, last year the plant incurred significant losses because of truancy and violations of labor discipline. Of course, this is not a distinction for your collective.

In the same context, I would like to make another remark. Some time ago, a useful drive was initiated in Kiev under the slogan: "Let us take maximal advantage of each working hour." Its value was evident. Unfortunately, it has not met with due support either at your plant or at some other city enterprises. This must be redressed.

Your plant has applied the brigade form of labor organization and stimulation. Some 156 brigades of machine operators are already working on the same order. The party, trade union and Komsomol organizations as well as the enterprise leadership are right to pay constant attention to this matter because the principle of workers' mutual assistance -- one for all and all for one -- is particularly evident in brigades. In the brigade, everything is visible, there is nothing one can conceal and, as the saying goes, there is no room for hiding. In brigades, the cohesion among workers is stronger and there are more innovative ideas.

THE LABOR COLLECTIVE PLAYS A PARTICULAR ROLE IN THE EDUCATION OF THE YOUNG LABOR GENERATION. It helps young laborers shape themselves, improve their skills and take an active part in life. This has been clearly manifested in the mentors' movement. Those enjoying great respect and popularity at the plant are Nikolay Ivanovich Muzhchina, Nadezhda Vladimirovna Sultiskaya, Vladimir Ivanovich Ruchka, Ivan Grigoryevich Okhrimenko, Petr Vasilyevich Kalinin and many others who generously and wholeheartedly share their skills and experiences, who have widely opened a path to creative labor lives for many young people.

In a word, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, THE STRENGTH OF PUBLIC INFLUENCE POSSESSED BY COLLECTIVES, PARTICULARLY THE LARGE ONES, IS ENORMOUS. AND OUR PARTY REGARDS THEM AS THE BASIC CELL OF SOCIALIST SOCIETY, A CELL DETERMINING THE DESTINY OF NATIONAL ECONOMIC PLANS, A CELL SHAPING, GRINDING AND TEMPERING THE CHARACTER OF THE SOVIET MAN, THE CITIZEN, THE LABORER, THE ARDENT PATRIOT AND THE CONVINCED INTERNATIONALIST.

The party organization is the cementing nucleus of the labor collective. The 1,500 party cardholders at your plant persistently accomplish responsible tasks involving the education of people and the pursuit of the party's economic line. The active participation of your party organization in the plant's multifaceted life and its good spirits are largely accountable for the collective's labor accomplishments.

OUR PARTY'S FOUNDER AND LEADER, V.I. LENIN, ATTACHED GREAT ATTENTION TO THE ACTIVITY OF LARGE ENTERPRISE PARTY ORGANIZATIONS. HE CALLED THEM THE PARTY'S BASTIONS. ONE OF OUR MOST IMPORTANT AND TOPICAL TASKS IS TO CONSOLIDATE PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS, ABOVE ALL AT LARGE PLANTS, FACTORIES, PROJECTS, KOLKHOZES AND SOVKHOZES, AND TO STRENGTHEN THEIR INFLUENCE ON THE LIVES AND MATTERS OF LABOR COLLECTIVES.

Comrades, as you can see, to fulfill our peaceful and creative plans we must defend and preserve peace. The current international situation is arousing serious concern because the line taken in foreign policy by the present Washington administration is fraught with dangerous consequences. Reagan's administration has openly stated its aspiration to make the United States the No 1 military power capable of imposing its will on any other state.

While continuing the war bravado, in recent times those in Washington have also spoken in favor of peace and reduced armaments. Unfortunately, the facts prove that those utterances are completely hypocritical and that the White House only needs them to conceal its striving for world domination. This can be clearly seen in the position made public recently by Washington on the question of strategic weapons, a position grounded on the intention to change the balance of military forces in favor of the United States to the detriment of the Soviet Union.

While looking to Washington and relying on its support, some of its friends are also trying to satisfy their ambitions by force. Yet any of the so-called "local conflicts" may cause a chain reaction capable of pushing mankind into an abyss.

As is known, the Soviet Union for its part is doing its utmost to resist mankind's dangerous slide toward military confrontation. This is the precise point of the new Soviet proposals on reducing nuclear arms in Europe.

THE MAIN POINT OF THE MESSAGE ADDRESSED BY COMRADE L.I. BREZHNEV TO THE SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY WAS THE ASPIRATION TO STRENGTHEN INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. THE SOVIET UNION HAS UNILATERALLY COMMITTED ITSELF NOT TO BE THE FIRST TO USE NUCLEAR WEAPONS. If the other nuclear powers follow our example, this highly important step will make it possible to reduce the possibility of a nuclear war to zero.

GUIDED BY THE SUPREME INTERESTS OF OUR STATE AND OUR PEOPLE, THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, POLITBURO AND LEONID ILICH BREZHNEV PERSONALLY ARE TAKING ENORMOUS PAINS TO STEADILY AND CONSISTENTLY PURSUE THE PEACEFUL LENINIST FOREIGN POLICY AND TO ACCOMPLISH THE TASKS SET BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

Under the conditions of the aggravated international situation, it is our duty to pull ourselves up, to tighten discipline and to work even more efficiently.

The twice-decorated collective of the Bolshevik plant in Kiev will undoubtedly also set in the future an example in selfless creative toil, in good organization and cohesion, and will do its utmost to implement the historic decisions of the 26th Leninist party congress.

Allow me on behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers to wish you, dear comrades, all plant laborers and your families new successes in your work, the best of health and good luck.

COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITKSIY READ THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM'S DECREE AND PINNED THE ORDER ON THE PLANT'S BANNER.

COMRADE V.V. SHCHERBITSKIY'S SPEECH WAS HEARD WITH GREAT ATTENTION AND WAS REPEATEDLY INTERRUPTED WITH APPLAUSE.

BRIEFS

WASTAGE IN TBILISI -- For 5 years the Tbilisi zone scientific research institute of experimental design bought equipment, some of it from abroad, which was unnecessary. R120,000 worth was received but not installed or looked after, and much was written off. Over the last 2 years, almost R200,000 worth was written off on the research department balance sheet and an inventory in 1980 found surplus material worth over R4,000. Equipment and instruments were lavishly given away, documentation was altered and the estimated cost increased while no agreement was sought with Gosstroy or Gosplan and none of the necessary papers were drawn up. No specification for the working projects has yet been drawn up although funds allocated for them were assimilated in 1974. Investigations are nearing completion. (Piku), deputy director of the institute, and chief accountant (Bironidze) have been relieved of their duties. Chief design engineers (Izmareshvili) and (Karashvili) have been brought to account and institute director (Tukhareli) has been strictly reprimanded. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 28 Jul 82 LD]

TURKMEN CSA REPORT -- The Turkmen SSR CSA today published the results of fulfillment of the state plan for the republic's economic and social development during the first half of the year. The country received additionally tens of thousands of tons of oil, more than half a billion cubic meters of gas and consumer goods worth hundreds of millions of roubles. During this period more than 3,000 families in Turkmenia moved into new well-built apartments. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0801 GMT 28 Jul 82 LD]

VOLOGDA AWARD CEREMONY -- For its successes in economic and cultural construction, its revolutionary services and its considerable contribution toward securing the victory over the German fascist occupiers in the Great Fatherland War, the town of Vologda has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution. First Secretary of the Vologda Gorkom Valentin Aleksandrovich Kuptsov spoke at the award ceremony. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Jul 82 LD]

KIRGIZ TELEVISION RELAY -- Frunze -- A televisoin relay has gone into operation in the (Baum) District of Kirgiziya. Thanks to the network of television stations, people in all the cities and 98 percent of the rural population of the republic can watch television. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82 LD]

CSA STATISTICS ON REAL INCOMES REPORTED

LD291006 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The Central Bureau of Statistics has published figures on the dynamics of wages in this country during the first 6 months of the year. When the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in the spring of 1981 mapped out a program for the country's social and economic development for 1981 through 1985, it stressed that the main task was to secure a new rise in material and cultural standards. This was achieved by various means.

One was by providing many vital benefits, including all forms of education and health service, free to all members of society regardless of their income. The pension security fund is noncontributory and the retirement age is 60 for men and 55 for women. Housing is also provided free. Parents make use of the services of preschool establishments for their children at a fraction of the cost paid by the government. Allocations set aside for these purposes from the national budget have been constantly growing. Spending on that grew in the past half year too. And yet, as the 26th congress noted, the basis of increasing the real incomes of people is the growth of their wages.

Wages have been raised in the country systematically by plan. In the past half year the pay of factory and office workers went up 2.7 percent and for cooperative farmers 4 percent over the same period of last year. While wages were raised, the prices of basic food products and consumer goods were kept stable. For many years now the public transport system, the fares have been unchanged. For over 50 years the rent has been unchanged either. [as heard] With the cost of all utilities it is less than five percent of an average family's income.

Clearly, each pay rise makes people better off but creates its own problems, in particular the problem of growing purchasing power when the population's demand for quality products exceeds the supply despite the fact that production is increasing constantly. The government has boosted investments in agriculture to produce more top-quality food products.

The social program mapped out by the 26th congress for 1981 through 1985 provides for raising Soviet people's real income 16.5 percent. As is seen from the figures that have been published, the program is being carried out on schedule and in full.

IMPORTANCE OF LEGAL SERVICES FOR ECONOMY STRESSED

LD290530 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The leading article in today's PRAVDA is entitled "The Legal Service of Enterprises." The increase in our country's economic potential is complicating the business ties of enterprises and industries, the article says. Precise adherence to legal requirements in all areas of the national economy assumes great importance in these conditions. The organization and payment of labor, procedures for mutual deliveries, material incentives to encourage people and other aspects of relations at work are regulated by laws and decisions in our country. This requires constant attention from the legal service of enterprises .

Strict adherence to legislation at every works, factory, construction site, kolkhoz or sovkhoz is one of the indispensable prerequisites for the successful functioning of economic machinery. For this reason, as is noted in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers on improving legal work in the national economy, wider use should be made of legal means in further raising efficiency [word indistinct], in strengthening state discipline and in the unconditional fulfillment of plan targets and contractual commitments. The newspaper stresses that the improvement of forms and methods of the legal service's work in every work collective is an important task which is profoundly worthy of the party. It is one of the conditions for boosting the efficiency of public-sector production.

CONSTRUCTION WORKERS DISCUSS FOOD PROGRAM TASKS

PM281401 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 2

[I. Frolov report under rubric "The Food Program Is a National Concern!:" "The Seeds of Success Are Sown Today"]

[Excerpts] A plenum of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry Workers Trade Union Central Committee has been held in Moscow. The participants discussed the tasks facing sector trade union committees and economic organizations in implementing the USSR Food Program and the proposals and conclusions set out in the report delivered by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the party Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The report was delivered by I.A. Lapshin, chairman of the trade union's Central Committee.

In his address at the plenum, S.D. Khitrov, USSR minister of rural construction, spoke of the measures drawn up by economic managers and experts aimed at ensuring the successful fulfillment of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee May plenum. Tightening up planning and contract discipline, raising technical standards in construction and ensuring that maximum use is made of internal economic reserves on every construction project are the problems which economic workers and experts have to solve. In the current and future 5-year plans, the contract method will account for a greater proportion of all construction work done on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. In addition, rural construction's production base will be further developed by creating capacities for the manufacture of lightweight structure assemblies and the production of local construction materials will be increased.

The fate of the 5-year-plan targets, the minister said, lies in the hands of every expert, manager and worker. Success depends on the innovativeness of economic workers and collectives and on greater insistence on scrupulous adherence to targets. Socialist competition to mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is a powerful stimulus in the campaign to implement the party's plans.

The plenum approved the trade union's plan of action for fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions.

Taking part in the plenum's work were: I.T. Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosstroy, S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU; USSR Ministers B.V. Bakin, S.V. Bashilov, N.V. Goldin, G.A. Karavayev and A.M. Tokarev; I.P. Dyatlov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Construction Section; A.P. Ushakov, secretary of the AUCCTU, and I.Ye. Klochkov, secretary of Moskovskiy Obkom.

EXPLOITATION OF URGENGOY GAS DEPOSIT BEGINS

LD282318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Complex exploitation of the Urengoy gas deposit has begun. The first operational well has been drilled for the industrial extraction of gas condensate. The national economy will receive hundreds of thousands of tons of Urengoy condensate from this deposit this year.

ROMANOV ATTENDS CONFERENCE ON PLAN FULFILLMENT

PM281335 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] In implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee's May (1982) plenum and preparing a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, Leningraders -- together with the whole country -- are focusing attention on improving work efficiency and quality to the utmost and ensuring the successful fulfillment of the targets of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

This was stressed at a conference held in the Smolnyy of the first secretaries of party gorkoms and raykoms of Leningrad and responsible workers of the Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom and the Leningrad CPSU Gorkom. G.V. Romanov, Politburo member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningradskiy party Obkom, addressed the conference.

LATEST CSA STATISTICS ON HARVEST REPORTED

LD281837 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The grain harvest is now being carried out in 12 union republics. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 26 July cereals and pulse crops had been reaped on 20.8 million hectares -- a little under 1/5 of the total area. Grain crops have been threshed on nearly 13 million hectares.

Commenting on these figures, Boris Petrovich Parshin, deputy head of the Main Directorate of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture, noted that in the past week nearly 1/2 of the total harvesting work had been completed since reaping began. The work had been helped by favorable weather in the Ukraine, the central part of Russia and the Volga Region. Now the frontiers of harvesting work pass through the area south of the Non-Chernozem Zone of Russia from Bryanskaya to Sverdovskaya Oblasts. The busiest time, however, is still in the south. In Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts, Stavropolskiy and Krasnodarskiy Krays grain crops have been threshed in the past week on more than 500,000 hectares in each of these regions. This has enabled the farms to considerably increase the sale of grain to the state. Many of them are striving not only to fulfill the plans for this year but make up for the deficit to the state accumulated in the past year.

Harvesting of other agricultural crops is also proceeding. In the past few years, on many farms the valuable oil-bearing and fodder crop, winter rape, has been increased. Now 3/4 of the crop has been gathered. On farms of Volgogradskaya Oblast mustard gathering continues. More early potatoes and vegetables have been delivered than last year. Tea picking also continues. In the south, large areas are occupied by post-harvest crops, and in the Urals and Volga-Vyatka Regions winter crop sowing has begun.

Further Details

LD281500 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] The latest report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration on the progress of the harvest has been received. By the beginning of this week, grain crops in the country had been cut on nearly 21 million hectares. The grain has been threshed on 62 percent of this area. Twelve union republics are now harvesting. It has begun everywhere in the Ukraine. In the last few days, farms in Bryanskaya, Tulskaya, Gorkovskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts and in oblasts in east Kazakhstan have joined the harvest.

The rate of harvesting has grown by more than 1 1/2 times over the last week. This has been helped by the fine weather in the Ukraine, the central Chernozem zone and the Volga Region. The largest amount of threshing to be done is in the Northern Caucasus and Volgogradskaya Oblast.

Some of the first to fulfill the plan to sell grain to the state in Nikolayevskaya Oblast were the Limanskiy and Rodina Sovkhozes. A considerable quantity of above-plan grain has been delivered to the elevators, and work is still going on. Machine operators have begun preparations to harvest corn and groat crops. Sowing of stubble crops is also underway. The plan for their sowing has been fulfilled in the Crimea. The last rains have created a fine supply of moisture in the soil. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes expect to obtain up to 200 quintals of extra fodder and corn per hectare. In some areas, above-plan sowing of stubble crops is still going on.

Harvest of corn for grain has opened in the Vakhsh Valley of Tadzhikistan. All farms here are cultivating it by industrial technology. Many brigades have planned to obtain up to 100 quintals of grain per hectare.

The pikcing of peaches has begun in the mountainous regions of Armenia. A fine crop has grown at a height of over 2,000 meters at the (Tela Shagi) Kolkhoz.

PRAVDA Report Cited

LD290540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Summary] "The harvest has begun on considerable areas of the country. Farms in 11 union republics are bringing it in. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 26 July grain had been reaped on 20.8 million hectares. Almost 2/3 have been threshed."

In its agricultural review PRAVDA says that the rate of grain procurement is increasing in the North Caucasus. During the previous 5-day period, 660,000 tons of grain were delivered to granaries. This increased to over 1 million tons in the period under review.

Things are going well in Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropolskiy Kray. During the last 5-day period they delivered 1.64 million tons to procurement points. Sales of grain to the state are going well in Azerbaijan and Turkmenia. However, farmers in Chechen-Ingushskaya ASSR, who had threshed 170,000 tons of grain by 26 July, have dispatched only 6,000 tons to elevators. Unjustified tardiness is also being tolerated in certain areas of the Dagestanskaya ASSR.

Procurement of fodder is continuing, the review says. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on 56.7 million hectares. Over 35 million tons of hay, almost 42.5 million tons of haylage and about 4 millions tons of vitamin meal have been stockpiled for winter. The newspaper says it is important to augment forage stocks with straw and to cut grasses at the edges of forests, on hillsides and in awkward places, where a good crop of grass has grown.

GRAIN HARVESTING, FODDER PROCUREMENT STATUS

LD282134 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Commentary by RSFSR Merited Agronomist Yuriy Platonovich Kovyryalov; from the Vremya newscast]

[Text] All regions of the country are now busy with fodder procurement in addition to grain harvesting. This is being carried out in complex weather with virtually not a day passing without some rain. Despite this, by last Monday grasses had been cut on 57 million hectares, which is 67 percent of the plan. More than 1/2 the hay to be procured has been stacked. Things are going less well with grass-meal stocks.

Of course, the rate of fodder procurement is somewhat lower than last year because of the weather, but in these conditions there are many examples of shock work. Moskovskava Oblast farms are completing socialist pledges successfully. [words indistinct] an efficient rhythm of fodder harvesting has been ensured in the hayfields of Kustanayskaya Oblast, where each farm plans to lay in 18-month stocks of fodder. There are many such examples.

The important thing now is to take a first cut as quickly as possible to allow regrowth; leaving grasses too long as a standing crop to overripen means that nutritional substances and vitamins are lost. Much depends on the efficient use of drying units. Unfortunately, in some cases dryers are still being operated for one shift only -- 5 or 6 hours a day. Fodder procurement workers should follow the example of those organizing the grain harvest where combines are being operated at full capacity -- 18-20 hours a day. It should be said there is still time before the end of fodder procurement and successful over-wintering of publicly-owned livestock depends much on shock work here.

MID-JULY CROP-GROWTH STATUS, WEATHER REPORTED

PM281153 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Agrometeorologist T. Bogdanova report: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Over most of the country's European territory, hot, mainly dry weather prevailed during the first days of the second 10-day period in July.

On some days the average temperature was 4-7 degrees above average. At the end of the 10-day period, the temperature fell.

In Moldavia, the south and east of the Ukraine, the Central, Chernozem Zone and the Northern Caucasus cool weather with heavy rain prevailed. Heavy rain also fell in Belorussia, some regions of Latvia, Lithuania and the Volga-Vyatka and Urals economic regions, and the lower Volga.

Winter grain crops were in the phase of full, waxy ripeness. North of a line linking Grodno, Orel, Ryazan and Kazan they were in the milky ripeness phase. Spring barley reached full ripeness in the southern oblasts of the Ukraine, the northern Caucasus and the lower Volga. In the rest of the Ukraine (with the exception of western oblasts) and in the trans-Volga regions of Saratovskaya and Kuybyshevskaya Oblasts the spring barley was in the waxy ripeness phase.

Onset of the main phases of early spring grain crop development is near the average time in the southern 1/2 of the European territory and 5-10 days earlier than normal in the Baltic and Central Regions. The moisture content of the sown areas is sufficient. The height of plants in the milky ripeness phase was 75-100 cm. Over most of the Ukraine (with the exception of northwestern and western oblasts), in Moldavia, in the northern Caucasus and in the south of the Central-Chernozem Zone panicle formation in corn began 5-7 days later than normal. In the southern part of this territory the flowering of panicles and cobs has begun in early-sown plants. In western and northwestern oblasts of the Ukraine, leaf formation continues in corn and 13-15 leaves have been observed. Leaf formation in corn continues in the Baltic, the Central and Volga Regions and the Urals. As a result of the warm weather in the zone of corn cultivation for grain, conditions have improved for the accumulation of vegetable matter. The height of plants is 130-200 cm and over.

In ricegrowing regions, stem growth and the formation of reproductive organs are continuing in early-sown rice. Tillering is nearing completion in areas sown later. In the southern Ukraine and the northern Caucasus, plant development is 7-10 days later than normal. Flowering continued in regions of buckwheat cultivation. Good conditions persisted for root growth and leaf formation in sugar beets. In most regions of the European territory, the potatoes are in flower; in northern oblasts inflorescence formation continued; while in southern oblasts flowering has ended. The period of intensive tuber formation has begun in Belorussia, the Baltic and the North-West and Central Regions. Conditions were favorable for tuber growth in most regions and the average soil temperature at a depth of 10 cm remained within optimum limits.

The sunflowers are in bloom in the zone of commercial cultivation. Flax development has speeded up. In the Ukraine the phase of green ripeness, and in places early ripeness, of flax seeds has been noted. In Belorussia, the Baltic and the flax-growing oblasts of the RSFSR, green ripeness of seeds has begun in early-sown flax; plants sown later are flowering, while in places in Kostomskaya and Kirovskaya Oblasts inflorescence formation is occurring. In Belorussia, the Baltic and Pskovskaya, Novgorodskaya and Kalininskaya Oblasts, stem growth has virtually ceased. Good conditions were observed nearly everywhere for the growth of heat-loving vegetables. In southern regions green ripeness of fruit has begun in tomatoes, while in Moldavia, the southern Ukraine and the northern Caucasus, flesh color and full ripeness has set in.

In the agricultural regions of Western Siberia and the northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, hot weather persisted in the first half of the 10-day period, while in the second half the temperature fell and rain fell everywhere. Early spring grain crops were at the ear formation, flowering and grain swelling stages. The precipitation which occurred had a favorable effect on the formation and swelling of grain in spring wheat, barley and oats. Over most of the territory of the arable zone of eastern Siberia early spring grain crops were in the stages of ear formation and flowering, while in the far east grain swelling took place.

In the Central Asian republics of southern Kazakhstan, with favorable conditions, the formation and growth of cotton bolls continued. In Azerbaijan boll formation was under way; in some fields, fully formed bolls were observed on the cotton plants.

ACADEMICIAN DISCUSSES GRAIN GROWING PROBLEMS

LD281714 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1027 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 28 Jul (TASS) -- The main burden in solving the grain problem falls on three republics: the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan, which account for 9/10 of the country's grain produce, Academician (Aleksandr Barayev) says. This well-known Soviet scientist, who heads the All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Grain Farming, gave an interview to the newspaper MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI.

Over a 10-year period the RSFSR must provide an increase in the average annual production of grain of between 26-28 million tons; the Ukraine must provide an increase of 10-11 million tons and Kazakhstan of 4-5 million tons. "For an increase in yield of this kind, for the intensification of production, the Food Program provides for even greater provision of equipment and fertilizers for agriculture; for new, more productive strains of grain crops to be introduced, that are better adapted to the different zones of the country; and for land improvement work to be continued," the academician said. "An increase in the production of grain is a truly key problem for the country's agriculture," Academician (Barayev) stressed. "In particular, solving it will make it possible to create a firmer base for animal farming, since a considerable quantity of grain is used to feed cattle. Carrying out this program will make it possible to have the necessary state reserves of grain and also resources of it for export."

The academician said that Soviet agriculture is to a very large extent under the influence of unfavorable climatic, soil and weather conditions. He gave the following example. In the USSR arable land on which the annual rainfall amounts to 700 mm and over -- the best conditions for agriculture -- makes up only 7 percent of the land worked. In the United States more than 2/3 of all arable land receives this amount of water. (Aleksandr Barayev) recalled the vast losses caused to the country's agriculture as a result of the droughts of recent years. "Even so, I must stress that the socialist system itself provides the opportunity to overcome successfully unfavorable weather conditions," (Aleksandr Barayev) said. "The facts show this well."

"Since 1965 our average annual grain production has increased by 57 percent. This was not easy to achieve. Take Kazakhstan, for instance." By assimilating virgin lands, the republic has sold the state more than 270 million tons of grain over a quarter of a century. The soil-protection system of arable farming worked out in the institute headed by (Aleksandr Barayev) has played a large role in this achievement. It is frequently called the ("Barayev) method" and often labelled a real revolution in Soviet arable farming.

"It is, of course, not fortuitous that the soil-protection system was first established in Kazakhstan," the academician noted. "There are very serious droughts there, 2, often 3 out of every 5 years. For our farming zone these droughts are not natural disasters, but unfortunately a quite normal phenomenon, and at the same time a distinctive feature of it. The soils here are also less fertile than in the main grain-growing regions of the European part of the country."

As a result of introduction of the basic methods of soil-protection arable farming on 20 million hectares, Kazakhstan has on average doubled grain production compared with 1961-65. Kazakhstan has become a reliable granary for the country. Following Kazakhstan's example, the basic methods of soil-protection arable farming have started to be introduced in other very drought-prone regions of the Soviet Union. In 1981 they were employed on a total of 43.8 million hectares.

GRISHIN PLENUM REPORT ON PARTY ROLE IN SCIENCE

WA231123 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 1 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Report on speech by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, et alia at Moscow Gorkom 30 June Plenum]

> [Text] A Moscow Gorkom plenum was held yesterday which discussed the question "The City Party Organization's Tasks To Fulfill the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and the Instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev With Respect to the Further Development of Science, an Improvement in the Activity of Scientific Research Institutes and Design Bureaus and a Strengthening of Science's Ties to Production".
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> A report at the plenum was delivered by V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.
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> The following spoke in the debate on the report: Yu.V. Rebrov, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom, A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Yu.T. Barulina, coremaker at the Auto Works imeni I.A. Likhachev, A.F. Plotnikov, secretary of the party committee of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Physics, Academician A.A. Logunov, rector of the Moscow State University, D.P. Yulin, secretary of the party committee of State Bearing [GPZ-1], and D.G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.
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> The plenum adopted a corresponding resolution on the question discussed.
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> The plenum took note of the information concerning the work of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau since the last plenum presented by Gorkom Secretary A.M. Roganov.
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> The plenum examined an organizational matter. The plenum confirmed N.Ye. Kislova head of the Moscow Gorkom Schools Department.
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> The following participated in the plenum: V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom, S.G. Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the Comrade L.I. Brezhnev Science and Educational Institutions Department, USSR ministers S.A. Afansyev, B.V. Balmont and V.P. Yelyutin, VASKhNIL President P.P. Vavilov, and V.I. Konstantinov, instructor of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational-Party Work Department.

A question of great national economic significance has been presented for discussion at the gorkom plenum, V.V. Grishin said. It is connected with the further development of science, a strengthening of its ties to production and an improvement in the activity of the scientific research, design and planning organizations.

This plenum has been preceded by major political events in the life of our country. A most important one was the CPSU Central Committee May plenum, which, in accordance with Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's report, adopted the USSR Food Program. The communists and working people of Moscow have unanimously approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenum and adopted them for guidance and unswerving fulfillment.

The 20 June elections to the local soviets convincingly demonstrated the Soviet people's close cohesion around the CPSU and its Central Committee. The elections in Moscow, as throughout the country, were held in organized fashion and with the high activeness of the electorate. With their unanimous vote for the candidates of the indestructible bloc of communists and nonparty persons Soviet people again fully supported the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special disarmament session, which set forth the USSR's undertaking not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, elicited a great response worldwide. This commitment of the Soviet Union fully corresponds to the interests of a strengthening of universal peace and is dictated by the noble goals of saving mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

All these events reflect the consistent implementation of our party's Leninist policy, which is aimed at the continued progressive development of the economy, science and culture of the country and the strengthening of peace throughout the world.

The CPSU regards the further development of science and its increased influence on the growth and streamlining of production as an indispensable condition of the successful accomplishment of economic and social tasks and an important factor of the accelerated creation of communism's material-technical base.

In our country the development of science has truly become a matter for all the people, and science itself and scientists are surrounded with the constant attention and concern of the party and government. Scientist personnel -- from the ranks of the working class, toiling peasantry and people's intelligentsia -- have been raised and large-scale scientific facilities not only in the traditional centers of culture but also in new industrial and agricultural areas have been created here in the years of Soviet power. Soviet scientists have done much to turn the country into an advanced socialist power with a strong industrial and scientific-technical potential and to strengthen the state's defense capability and raise the people's living standard.

The role of science has increased even further at the current state of communist building. It is an important force in realization of the party's economic policy outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress. In the CPSU Central Committee report to the congress Comrade L.I. Brezhnev set the task of bringing all sectors of the national economy to the forward boundaries of science and technology, improving the organization of the entire system of research, concentrating science's efforts on the solution of key national economic questions and closely linking scientific research and planning-design work with production.

Moscow, as the Soviet Union's biggest economic and scientific center, has a big part to play in the development of science and the acceleration of scientific-technical progress. The collectives of Moscow's scientific research and planning institutes, design bureaus and VUZ's have done much to increase the efficiency of scientific research and accelerate its introduction in production. A large amount of important scientific research has been conducted. Considerable successes have been scored in the development of a number of major problems of theoretical and applied mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, computer and automated equipment, radio electronics and in other branches of knowledge.

All sectors of Moscow's economy are developing successfully on the basis of the extensive introduction in practice of the achievements of science and technology. The fact that in 1981 and the first 6 months of the current year the entire increase in industrial output was obtained thanks to increased labor productivity testifies to the increased efficiency of production in the city. There was somewhat of a decline in the numbers of industrial-production personnel in this period. There are many examples at the city's enterprises of the efficient use of fixed production capital, the high technical level and quality of the manufactured product, the successful retooling of production and active struggle for economies and thrift. The qualitative indicators of the work of the construction organizations, transport enterprises and consumer services are improving.

The decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) and May (1982) plenums and the tasks they advanced for switching our economy onto the tracks of intensive development and implementation of the Food Program demand a further improvement in the work of the scientific research institutes and planning-design organizations and their increased contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

Under the conditions of a decline in the influx of labor resources it will be necessary in the 1980's in Moscow to secure a high rate of industrial production growth, increase the manufacture of high-quality consumer products and foodstuffs, uphold the scale of capital construction which has been achieved, increase the volume of transportation and expand the services sphere. These tasks must be tackled on the basis of a constant refinement of equipment and the introduction of progressive materials and advanced technology.

Engineering sectors, primarily precision engineering, instrument making, machine-tool building and automotive, radio engineering and electronics industry, which determine technical progress in the economy, must be further developed on a high technical level.

A particularly great deal of work has to be done to enhance the technical level and quality of products in order that Moscow products not only correspond to the best world and national models but also surpass them. It is essential to raise the operation of all transport sectors to a higher technical level, increase the quality of the construction of buildings and installations, improve on a scientific-technical basis the planning and organization of construction production, raise the standard of buildings' architecture and improve city planning and development.

The accelerated modernization and retooling of enterprises of industry, transport and other sectors and the large-scale comprehensive mechanization of labor processes are called on to play an important part in the accomplishment of the tasks of scientific-technical progress. Automation -- a qualitatively new stage of technical progress and the material basis of communist forms of labor -- must be the continuation and culmination of comprehensive mechanization. The development of new equipment must contribute to the liquidation in all sectors of the economy of heavy physical and manual labor and, subsequently, all unskilled labor.

The capital's scientists, engineers, designers and planners are called on to make a big contribution to the solution of these vitally important problems of the development of Moscow's economy and municipal facilities, as also to the solution of scientific-technical problems of the country's entire national economy. The city party organization's main task is to mobilize the communists, scientists and research workers and all scientific research institute and design bureau collectives of Moscow for the successful fulfillment of the party's decisions with respect to the further development of science and technology and the comprehensive plans of scientific research and the fullest and most efficient use of the capital's scientific potential for the successful implementation of the plans for the development of the economy of Moscow and the entire country.

The city party organization and the gorkom and raykoms, V.V. Grishin continued, are performing purposeful work aimed at an increase in the party organizations' influence on the scientific research institutes, design bureaus and VUZ's for the solution of urgent problems of science and technology, an acceleration of the introduction of the results of scientific research in the economy and the strengthening of the creative ties of the scientific establishments and VUZ's to industrial enterprises.

In June 1981 the gorkom held a meeting of Moscow's science and VUZ workers which determined their tasks in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. This meeting's recommendations and their implementation contributed to the stimulation of the activity of the scientific collectives and their establishment of closer contacts with national economy enterprises and organizations.

The gorkom studied and approved the initiative of the Auto Works imeni Likhachev, the "Zarya" Production Association and other collectives on the extensive introduction of the achievements of science and technology to secure economies in labor, material and energy resources and also the initiative of the "Gidroproyekt" Institute on a further increase in the efficiency of the construction of facilities at their planning stage.

Last year the work of the party organizations of scientific research institutes and design bureaus was discussed at raykom plenums and party aktiv meetings of Kiyevskiy, Oktyabrskiy, Pervomayskiy, Proletarskiy, Sokolnicheskiy and a number of other of Moscow's rayons.

The raykoms and party organizations are doing much for the introduction of new forms and methods of the scientific research institutes' and design bureaus' ties to production. In accordance with CPSU Central Committee and government decrees on an improvement in the economic mechanism, contracts which provide for the introduction of scientific developments in practice and the familiarization with scientific research of enterprise practical workers conversant with the actual possibilities of the production process have become widespread. More contracts have come to be concluded on creative cooperation between scientific research institute and enterprise collectives and active work has been and continues to be performed by joint teams of scientists and production representatives whose main goal is bringing scientific developments to the point of introduction.

In a number of institutes significant work on an acceleration of the introduction of scientific achievements in production is being performed by party committee and party bureau commissions catering for the interaction of academic institutes and sectorial scientific research institutes and industrial enterprises.

The increased organizing and party-political work of the city party organization on mobilization of the scientific collectives for the accomplishment of the tasks of scientific-technical progress and an increase in the communists' vanguard role in the activity of the scientific research institutes and design bureaus and the increased creative and labor activeness of the scientists have contributed to the successful accomplishment of the tasks confronting the scientific collectives. On the basis of 1981 results 24 of the city's ccientific research and planning-design organizations were acknowledged winners in all-union socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 11th Five-Year Plan with the presentation to them of CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee challenge red banners. These included the Railroad Transport Engineers', Petrochemical and Gas Industry imeni Gubkin institutes, the Institute of Control Problems, the Central Scientific Research and Planning-Design Institute of Metal Structures for Construction, the All-Union Cardiological Center, the All-Union Scientific Research and Planning-Technological Institute of Natural Diamonds and Instruments, the Agricultural Academy imeni Timiryazev and others.

The work of these institutes is closely linked with the life and the practice of our construction. The results of their research and development are extensively applied in practice.

At the same time there are serious shortcomings in the work of many scientific research institutes and design bureaus on the further development of science and the strengthening of its ties to production. The main one is the prolongation of the time taken to develop new machinery, machine tools, equipment, materials and production processes, V.V. Grishin continued. For example, in the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Engineering imeni V.P. Goryachkin the development of a subsurface cultivator was completed in 1973, but its industrial manufacture was begun only in 1980. Now there is already a question of halting its production in connection with the completed development of a more accomplished design of a mounted cultivator with simultaneous fertilizer application during tilling.

Another example. The All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Lightweight Alloys has for approximately 10 years been engaged in the development of techniques for obtaining a number of components by the powder metallurgy method. But it is only this year that some of them have been used as components. A lag is being allowed to occur in the development of certain new equipment models in the State Union Scientific Research Tractor Institute, a number of planning-design and process organizations of railroad transport, the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Reclamation and other scientific organizations.

In the scientific establishments of Zhdanovskiy Rayon only 60 percent of completed developments are being introduced in production.

Last year 30 scientific research institutes and VUZ's failed to fulfill the syllabus, as a result of which 509 planned developments were not introduced. In Sverdlovskiy Rayon only 8 of the 36 scientific institutes and VUZ's participated in fulfillment of goal-oriented national economic programs. The savings from the introduction of applied developments in the rayon is only half as much as the city average, while 40 percent of completed developments are not applied in practice.

The quality of the developments of many scientific research institutes and VUZ's is low. The plans and structures frequently contain obsolete designs, while the specific energy and material consumption of the machinery and mechanisms being developed is considerably higher than the best domestic and foreign analogues.

These shortcomings testify that many party organizations and leaders of scientific research institutes and design bureaus have not reorganized their work in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress concerning an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the strengthening of science's ties to production.

The task of the gorkom and raykoms and the entire city party organization is to strengthen party influence on an increase in the quality of resarch and an acceleration of development and strive for an improvement in planning and designing and the competitiveness of technical innovations in order to do away with the large expenditure of resources on the purchases abroad of new equipment and technology which we are perfectly capable of creating ourselves and frequently of a higher quality, moreover. It is essential to increase the responsibility of scientific research institute and design bureau leaders for the acceleration of the development of new types of product and their introduction and establish strict supervision of the implementation of plans for the introduction of new equipment, progressive techniques and the scientific organization of labor.

Increasingly great significance is attached to the activity of the science-production associations, the speaker emphasized, in the strengthening of science's ties to production and the speedier introduction of scientific-technical achievements in the national economy. Some 38 such associations have been created and are functioning in Moscow. Scientific-technical ideas are swiftly embodied in finished products in the majority of them. Thus the majority of developments is performed quickly in the "VNIImetmash" Science-Production Association. As a rule, they are distinguished by a high technical standard and simplicity and dependability in operation. In the last 5-year plan this association introduced in the national economy approximately 1,000 different machines, units, automated apparatus and manufacturing processes. The overall savings from their introduction was over R370 million. Machinery made here is exported to many countries.

Together with this, there are also shortcomings in the creation and activity of science-production associations. Sometimes such associations are set up mechanically, and the enterprises and organizations incorporated in them retain economic independence and continue to tackle tasks in a variety of fields. Account is not always taken of the factor of the optimum territorial location of the enterprises and organizations incorporated in an association. As a result such associations fail to ensure the accomplishment of the tasks entrusted to them. It is necessary to remove these shortcomings and increase the role and responsibility of the science-production associations for the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and the introduction of scientific-technical achievements in production.

Party work should be organizationally restructured in connection with the creation of science-production associations. But certain raykoms and party committees are not taking this into consideration and making insufficiently effective use of such forms as meetings of association party organization secretary councils, joint party committee and party bureau meetings, general party meetings with a uniform agenda and also meetings of the party-economic aktiv. Party organization secretary councils have not been created in many associations.

It is necessary to increase the activeness of the science-production association party organizations and employ diverse forms of party work which conform to the greatest extent to the singularities of the science-production associations.

A big contribution to the development of science and technology is being made by the collectives of the capital's VUZ's. They possess high scientific potential and occupy the forward positions in a number of scientific fields. Some 7 scientific research institutes and 160 problem-solving and approximately 250 sectorial laboratories operate as part of the city's VUZ's. Over 80 percent of professors and lecturers participates in scientific research. The volume of scientific research is growing increasingly, and the higher schools' ties to enterprises and scientific organizations are strengthening. Currently the VUZ's, scientific research institutes and design bureaus have concluded approximately 11,000 contracts on cooperation with production collectives. The savings from the introduction of completed developments constitutes R650 million a year.

At the same time VUZ scientific developments frequently fail to affect the most important problems of the development of sectors of the economy and are geared to the solution of individual questions. This is attested by the fact that the average estimated costs of a subject in the VUZ's are more than one-third lower than in the scientific research institutes and design bureaus, while half of the VUZ scientific research syllabus does not figure among the most important fields.

We are faced with the task of making fuller use of the scientific potential of the VUZ's and striving for an increase in their contribution to the solution of the most pertinent scientific-technical problems.

The scientific research institues and planning-design organizations are called on to render industrial and transport and municipal economy enterprises great scientific-technical assistance. Some 204 models of new machinery and equipment, 96 new types of instrument and means of automation, approximately 800 new types of cloth, knitwear products and clothing and footwear models and 640 types of cultural-everyday products and home appliances were created and assimilated in 1981 in Moscow with the help of scientific research institutes and design organizations. Some 65 types of product were created and assimilated by enterprises of industry's food sectors.

However, the manufacture of many types of obsolete product is not being renewed quickly enough at enterprises of the city. The timely renewal of the production of obsolete products and the use of scientific-technical achievements in practice are being impeded by the sluggishness and conservatism and low sense of responsibility of the managers and engineering leaders of certain industrial enterprises. The transition to new equipment and technology requires the solution of a number of technical, economic and organizational questions and disturbs the customary course of production, and for this reason not every manager aspires to constantly introduce that which is new and abandon customary forms of work. The party organizations should have their say in these instances. However, they are frequently reconciled to these serious shortcomings.

The scientific research institutes and design bureaus are called on to exert a considerable influence on the renewal of the manufacture of products and assist the city's enterprises and facilities in the solution of such vitally important problems as the accelerated modernization and retooling of production, the surmounting of the lagging of the scientific and design facilities of light, food and medical industry, the rational use of capacity and labor resources, a growth in labor productivity and a reduction in energy, raw material and intermediate product expenditure per unit of output.

The capital's scientific workers have a big part to play in tackling the task of scientific-technical support for the USSR Food Program adopted by the CPSU Central Committee May Plenum. Approximately 100 scientific academy establishments, sectorial institutes and design organizations which are studying problems of the intensification of agricultural production and its transition to an industrial footing are concentrated in Moscow. The training of specialists for agriculture is performed by 5 VUZ's, which annually graduate 2,000 field managers, animal specialists, veterinarians, economists and other specialists.

The collectives of the scientific research institutes and design bureaus have undertaken in the 5-year plan to create and put into production 200 models of highly efficient equipment for agriculture. But there are serious shortcomings in the production of equipment for the countryside, and the quality of a number of products remains low. Rational use is not always made of the scientific potential and creative possibilities of the institutes and design organizations. The syllabi of a number of institutes contain insufficient research of a broad plane aimed at the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in agriculture and an increase in the efficiency of agricultural production.

In the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum the city party organization's task is to strive for the efficient work of the scientific establishments and design organizations of an agricultural type and the better use of their creative potential and concentrate the efforts of the scientists, designers and engineers on the solution of the main problems of the development of agricultural production and the entire agrarian-industrial complex advanced by the Food Program. It is necessary to provide for the extensive dissemination of the initiative of Moscow's foremost enterprises and scientific institutes aimed at an increase in the contribution to the development and assimilation of new types of machinery and equipment and other material-technical resources for the countryside and the entire agrarian-technical resources for the countryside and the entire agrarian-industrial complex.

The food sectors of industry and also the scientific research institutes involved in the development of problems confronting food industry enterprises have been set big tasks for accelerating scientific-technical progress in connection with implementation of the Food Program. The Food Program envisages the creation and manufacture for the food sectors of industry of production lines and banks of equipment providing for a considerable increase in labor productivity, the fuller processing of agricultural products and a reduction in losses thereof and an increase in the quality and a broadening of the selection of food products.

Many types of new manufacturing equipment will be designed and manufactured in Moscow. The city party organization and the gorkom and raykoms are called on to strive for the on-schedule creation and production of this equipment.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks of the combination of science and production, V.V. Grishin went on to observe, will depend to a decisive extent on how the work of the scientific establishments is organized and how efficiently use is made of available scientific potential.

Under the conditions of implementation of the policy of the utmost intensification of the national economy the further development of science should proceed by the path of a rise in the quality of research and an increase in its volume and results at the same time as the planned declining growth rate of the resources and capital investments allocated science and a stable number of those employed. This may be achieved thanks to an improvement in the planning and organization of the scientific research process and the rational use of scientific potential.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "An Improvement in Planning and an Intensification of the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on an Increase in Production Efficiency and Work Quality," in the last 5-year plan the majority of Moscow's scientific research organizations switched to program-goal planning methods and the cost accounting system of the organization of work on the creation, assimilation and introduction of new equipment on the basis of schedule-orders. This had a positive effect on the efficiency of the work of the scientific establishments and brought the research syllabus closer to the needs and requirements of the national economy.

The 26th CPSU Congress set the task of a further refinement of the mechanism of the planning of scientific-technical progress. Comprehensive scientific-technical programs making it possible to organize precise interaction along the entire research and development chain -- from the idea through realization in practice -- correspond to these requirements.

The planning of work has improved, new scientific groups and subdivisions have been formed, their scientific leadership has been improved and the physical plant has been reinforced in many scientific institutes on the basis of an analysis of the directions of the scientific research syllabus for the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Measures have been adopted to increase scientific workers' economic interest in the achievement of the end results of research and development. More than half of the sectorial scientific research and planning-design organizations have now switched to the cost accounting system of the organization of work on the creation, assimilation and introduction of new equipment.

At the same time the level of work on the planning and organization of the scientific research process still lags behind the tasks set by the 26th party congress. Moscow has scientific establishments whose plans are not geared to the development of relevant subjects and the achievement of end production results. The research syllabus of a number of institutes is not yet geared to the proper extent to the solution of the most important problems of scientific-technical progress. The leading scientific forces and material-technical resources are not being concentrated on thse problems sufficiently.

The party organizations of a number of scientific research institutes are not paying due attention to an improvement in planning and are exerting an inadequate influence on the formation of syllabi and the choice of the main, most promising fields of research. These questions are rarely brought up for discussion at party meetings and party committee and bureau sessions. Not all raykoms examine in depth the practice of the planning of research when they analyze the work of scientific groups.

The imperfection of the mechanism of planning and management in science and a lack of the optimum combination of the interests of sectors and regions are leading to the continuation of the dispersal of scientific forces and resources on numerous petty subjects. The multiple-subject approach and the syllabus' failure to correspond to the principal scientific fields have yet to be eradicated in the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of High Temperatures, the Scientific Research Institute of Construction Physics, the Institute of Agricultural Production Engineers and others. Insufficient attention is frequently paid in the planning and practice of research to the in-depth development of available scientific-technical information, patents and copyright in the corresponding fields of knowledge. Moscow still has scientific collectives which have yet to determine their place in the fulfillment of comprehensive scientific-technical programs.

There are shortcomings in the structure of the development of Moscow's scientific complex. This has led in a number of sectors to a lack of correspondence between industrial and scientific potential in the capital. Many of Moscow's sectorial scientific research institutes are of inadequate capacity and, by virtue of this, cannot tackle large-scale problems of the economy. The territorial-production complex which has taken shape in the city does not permit the construction of new and expansion of operating facilities, for science included. But the ministries and departments are continuing to create in the city new scientific establishments which operate in other regions.

The endeavor of the ministries and departments to build up the capacities of Moscow's scientific organizations and the significant growth in the numbers of those working in science have led to certain disproportions: many scientific establishments in Moscow are not provided with the necessary material facilities and lack the necessary conditions for normal operation.

For the purpose of an improvement in the structure of the capital's science and the creation of normal work conditions for the scientists the master plan of Moscow's development provides for the rebasing of 342 science organizations with a complement of approximately 135,000 persons. In reality, only 44 organizations have been transferred from Moscow since 1970. The Moscow Gorispolkom must realize more persistently and purposefully the quotas of the master plan of Moscow's development for the rational location of scientific establishments in the city with regard for the socioeconomic situation which has evolved.

A reason for the continuing gap between science and production and the low level of scientific-technical development is the inadequate material-technical and testing-experimental base and the serious shortcomings in the use of modern efficient equipment in a number of the city's scientific institutes.

It is essential to remove the shortcomings in the planning and organization of the scientific research process. The priority task of the gorkom and raykoms, party organizations and leaders of scientific groups is to strive for the concentration of scientific forces and material resources in the solution of the most important national economic problems, primarily the goal-oriented comprehensive programs.

Questions of the scientific establishments' participation in the elaboration of the most urgent socioeconomic problems of Moscow's development and its conversion into a model communist city merit serious attention. It would seem advisable for the capital's scientists to increase their contribution to the solution of such questions as an improvement in construction, urban transit and consumer services, an increase in the production and a rise in the quality of consumer goods and an improvement in public medical services. The municipal economy expects from scientific and planning organizations the solution of such questions as the creation of efficient systems and mechanisms for the cleaning of Moscow and the utilization of refuse and industrial waste.

The Moscow Gorkom's Scientific-Methods Council on the Creation and Introduction of Automatic Manipulators and Industrial Robots should concentrate the efforts of the scientific establishments on the development of modern robot technology and assist in the creation of automated production facilities with progressive technology making it possible to do away with heavy manual labor.

The acceleration of scientific-technical progress largely depends on an improvement in the training of personnel, including personnel with the highest qualifications, V.V. Grishin continued. The graduate student courses of Moscow's VUZ's and scientific research institues have a leading place in the solution of this problem. The number of theses defended in Moscow constitutes 40 percent of the country's total. Moscow's VUZ's and scientific research institutes are actively pursuing a policy of training personnel in the most urgent problems of science and technology and the introduction of new, more accomplished forms of the graduate students' scientific-theoretical training.

At the same time there are shortcomings in the work on training scientific personnel. There are not yet enough theses being defended on the most urgent scientific-technical problems. A large proportion of the theses in the engineering and engineering science spheres, for example, is devoted to questions which have been studied sufficiently, and there are very few works on the theory of fundamentally new machinery and robot and manipulator design. Works on problems of powder metallurgy and the creation of new materials and in other most important technical fields are extremely inadequate.

A precise system of graduate student assignment is not being implemented. Some graduate students look for a place to apply their knowledge themselves. At the same time many institutes are inadequately supplied with qualified specialists.

Personnel turnover is great in the sphere of science and scientific servicing. Insufficient attention is being paid to a strengthening of the party nucleus among the leaders of scientific subdivisions. The party organizations are not increasing the responsibility of institute leaders and workers for the entrusted assignment and the fulfillment of plans of scientific research and development.

The selection, assignment and training of scientific-technical personnel should be a subject of the party organizations' constant concern. It is essential to ensure the assignment of communists to the decisive areas of the work of the scientific establishments, strengthen and stimulate the role of the party groups in the councils of studies and scientific-technical councils and step up supervision of the progress of certification of scientific and engineering-design workers and the training of scientific personnel through graduate study.

Science's increased role in communist building determines the high demands made not only of the professional level but also the world-outlook positions and moral qualities of the scientists.

Considerable work is being performed in the city party organization on the ideological conditioning of scientific personnel and its extended study of the material and decisions of the 26th party congress and CPSU Central Committee plenums and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works. The system of the Marxist-Leninist training of science and VUZ workers is being perfected. More than 10,000 research assistants receive instruction annually in the city's University of Marxism-Leninism. Methodological seminars have become an important form of ideological conditioning.

As is known, problems of the scientific-technical revolution and the impact of the latest achievements of science and technology on society are at the center of attention of the ideological struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems at the current stage. The Soviet scientific-technical intelligentsia is a target of imperialism's active anticommunist propaganda. In this connection the party organizations are obliged to increase the education of the scientific intelligentsia in a spirit of devotion to our party, the motherland and communist ideals and the formation of scientists' active position in life and their ideological stanchness. We need to aggressively expose the antipopular essence of imperialism and its ideology and morality and inculcate in people an implacable attitude toward the ideological concepts of anticommunism and revisionism. The main thing is to constantly develop in science workers the need for an in-depth study of Marxist-Leninist theory and an ability to apply it creatively in scientific and public activity.

It is essential to concentrate the attention of the audience at methodological and theoretical seminars on an analysis of the central present-day problems namely, the problems of building the communist society, improving the social relationships of the society of developed socialism, solving the energy and raw material problems and increasing food production. Questions of an increase in our country's defense might, an improvement in international relations, prevention of a nuclear war and a guarantee of peace on earth should be at the center of these seminars' work.

It is necessary to emphasize the big role of the party organizations of the humanities institutes. As pointed out at the 26th CPSU Congress, the social scientists' duty is to develop in depth urgent problems of Marxist-Leninist theory, comprehensively reveal the Leninist principles of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state with reference to the current situation and collate the experience and elaborate the prospects of the continued building of communism and the comprehensive development of the national economy, science, culture and education and the active and multifaceted activity of the party.

The raykoms must be more active in enlisting the social scientists as consultants, experts and executants of the plans of the socioeconomic development of the labor collectives and Moscow's conversion into a model communist city. We require of philosophers, economists, sociologists, historians and legal scientists the formulation of recommendations for a strengthening of communist training, an increase in the efficiency of the system of education and the solution of other social problems.

Particularly favorable opportunities for the stimulation of all ideological education are taking shape in connection with the preparations for the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. It is essential to channel the propaganda and mass-political measures devoted to this splendid date into an increase in the patriotic and international education of the scientific personnel, the fuller disclosure of the historic advantages and achievements of socialism and a demonstration of the successes of the country, the union and autonomous republics and the capital in communist building. It should be emphasized particularly here that these achievements are the result of the joint efforts of all peoples of our country gained under the wise leadership of the CPSU and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

A rise in the level of leadership of the development of science and an acceleration of its combination with production are a most important party concern. Many raykoms are leading scientific establishments skillfully and constantly enhancing the efficiency, standard and effectiveness of the work of their party organizations.

In order to ensure the successful development of science an in-depth knowledge of scientific problems and urgent tasks of scientific-technical progress and an ability to coordinate and concentrate the efforts of the scientific and production collectives on the speediest accomplishment of the tasks of scientific-technical progress are required of the gorkom and raykoms.

Much here depends on the party organizations of the scientific establishments. They are invested with great responsibility for an improvement in the work of the scientific collectives. They are called on to create a healthy moral-psychological climate and a truly creative atmosphere in the scientific collectives. Communists must be the initiators of scientific debate and an in-depth discussion of the most important problems, ensure a high level of scientific criticism, struggle for a strengthening of discipline, increase the authority of scientists, research assistants, experts and designers and create the conditions for their fruitful work.

The party organizations must make fuller use of the right to supervise the activity of the administration for the purpose of influencing the formation of plans of scientific research and strive to ensure that they incorporate the most relevant and most urgent scientific-technical problems whose solution would produce results in the national economy.

It is necessary to approach the organization of socialist competition in the scientific research institutes and planning-design organizations and VUZ's from truly scientific standpoints in order that it contribute to the maximum to the achievement of high end results. It is necesaary to strive to ensure that all institute research assistants and VUZ lecturers participate in socialist competition. The party organizations must emphatically combat formalism in socialist competition and strive to ensure that the personal creative plan of each research assistant be his contribution to the accomplishment of the set tasks.

It is necessary to enhance the role of the trade union organizations of the scientific and planning establishments, these being called on to strive for a refinement of the organization of socialist competition, an improvement in the scientists' work and social conditions, systematic discussion of questions of the use of scientific achievements and new equipment and technology at permanent production meetings and the reflection of these questions in collective contracts.

Much in the formation, training and development of scientific personnel may be done by the Komsomol organizations. It is necessary that they make a more concrete study of problems of the training and education of scientific personnel and assist the youth's scientific-technical growth and creativity.

The tasks put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress with respect to an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the strengthening of science's ties to production and an acceleration of the introduction of scientific-technical achievements in the national economy are aimed at ensuring that our country advance more quickly along the path of communist building. Big and responsible tasks confront the Moscow city party organization in this connection. It is called on to strive for a rise in the level of party influence on an improvement in the work of the scientific establishments and an increase in the role of the party organizations in all areas of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the city party organization, the communists and all workers of scientific research and planning-design organizations and VUZ's of Moscow would multiply their efforts in the struggle for an acceleration of scientific-technical progress and make a worthy contribution to fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Yu.V. Rebrov, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy Raykom, mounted the rostrum. One out of every three communists of the rayon, he said, works in the science sphere. The acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the development of science's ties to production and the introduction of scientific developments in practice are constantly under the supervision of the party organizations. The speaker spoke of the achievements of the rayon's scientific collectives and how work is proceeding on concentrating efforts in the key areas and on the most important subjects. Thus the number of subjects being worked on simultaneously has been reduced by 10 percent since the 26th CPSU Congress. The experience of foremost collectives like the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Physics, the Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry and others is being disseminated actively.

However, there are also still many unsolved questions, particularly in the sphere of planning the work of scientific research institutes and design organizations and coordinating their research. Only by solving them will it be possible to fulfill what has been outlined for the 11th Five-Year Plan. Thanks to the realization of 90 cooperation contracts, it is planned to obtain a savings of no less than R80 million at the rayon's enterprises in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

Having dwelt on the urgent tasks of the capital's scientists in the 11th Five-Year Plan, A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, emphasized the need for the speediest practical implementation of the most promising developments in the sphere of the economical use of national economic resources. He dwelt in detail on problems of the development of nuclear power engineering and described the research in this sphere being conducted by the capital's scientists. Speaking of questions of an increase in the efficiency of scientific-technical progress, A.P. Aleksandrov touched on the main aspects of the coordination of the efforts of different sectors of the national economy and, correspondingly, the sectorial scientific research institutes. This is particularly important now with the extensive introduction in production of electronics, robot technology and automated complexes. A well-considered, uniform approach to the solution of both scientific and economic and organizational questions of scientists' activity is essential. Only this will afford an opportunity for the fuller, more efficient use of the tremendous potential of Moscow's science. The decisions of the 26th party congress point to such an approach. Such an approach is dictated by life itself.

A.P. Aleksandrov described the work of the scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences on the accomplishment of urgent national economic tasks and the development prospects of key areas of scientific search. He observed that many technical innovations created in accordance with the developments of Soviet, including Moscow, scientists are now at the highest world level and correspond to the demands of the time. But much work still has to be done in this area in order to bring the fields of search which are as yet progressing insufficiently rapidly to this considerable level. We have both the sufficiently qualified personnel and the corresponding scientific potential for this.

Hero of Socialist Labor Yu.T. Barulina, coremaker at the Auto Works imeni Likhachev, spoke.

The life of our collective, she said, is being lived under the ineradicable impression of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech thereat. The Food Program drawn up on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and approved by the CPSU Central Committee plenum is imbued with profound concern for satisfying Soviet people's requirements and fully corresponds to the party's longstanding policy of an unswerving rise in the people's well-being.

Questions of an acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the strengthening of science's ties to production and the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology in practice are close and comprehensible to the working person. Each of us understands full well that the mechanization and automation of the production process and the introduction of modern technology represent concern to alleviate our labor and are the correct path of an increase in production efficiency and work quality. Much new equipment has been introduced at the enterprise in recent years. The works now has 29 comprehensively mechanized shops and 48 divisions and 362 transfer machines and 840 production and mechanized lines. In the previous year alone a savings of more than R4 million was obtained thanks to the introduction of new equipment.

The labor of the working man is changing right before our eyes, and much has been done. But it has to be said today that scientific-technical progress has yet to have its full effect on casting production, in which we work.

Take, for example, the pouring division. The whole day long the worker is in direct proximity to smelt. It would seem to us that such operations should be performed by robots and that the worker should act as operator.

We are solving certain technical questions ourselves and we are being helped here by the movement under the motto "Engineering Support for the Worker's Initiative," which combines in a single whole the practical experience of the worker and the theoretical knowledge of the engineer. But at the same time we are counting on considerable assistance in the solution of technical problems on the scientific research institutes both of our sector and the USSR Academy of Sciences.

Questions of an increase in party influence on an increase in the efficiency of the work of the collective are at the center of the attention of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Physics imeni P.N. Lebedev party committee, A.F. Plotnikov, secretary of the party committee of the institute, said in his speech. The institute's communists attach particular significance to constant supervision of the progress of realization of the most important subjects and the full-fledged use of the institute's scientific research potential. Party groups are working actively in the councils of studies, which is helping the party organization exert more effective influence on the planning of the syllabus of developments and the training and certification of scientific personnel of the highest qualifications. The syllabi of the institute's subdivisions are constantly discussed at party meetings and party committee sessions. However, A.F. Plotnikov observed, the collective also has many unsolved problems. One of them is realization of the scientific-technical ideas which emerge within the institute. The institute's scientists are now capable of developing only 10 percent of these ideas. Specialists of sectorial scientist research institutes could undertake the realization of the remainder. This is what happens in many cases. Contacts with 60 of the capital's enterprises and organizations and the compilation of uniform plans of the most important developments being worked up in conjunction with the scientific establishments of various sectors are contributing to this. But there are not enough of such examples as yet. It is essential to perfect the system of a development's passage from the idea through introduction and organize closer relations along "academy institute-sectorial scientific research institute-production" lines. An important part here can and should be played by the communists and party organizations of the scientific establishments and ministries and departments. A.F. Plotnikov described the institute party organization's practice in work with the young personnel and shared experience of a purposeful increase in the qualifications of the institute's specialists.

Academician A.A. Logunov, rector of the Moscow State University imeni M.V. Lomonosov, mounted the rostrum. He devoted his speech to the tasks of possibilities of the capital's VUZ's in the accomplishment of the most important tasks of scientific-technical progress and in the sphere of the training highly qualified personnel for the national economy. Having described specific examples of the use of developments of the Moscow State University's scientists for an improvement in production in various sectors of industry, A.A. Logunov emphasized that the effectivenss of the VUZ's ties to industry grows when specialists of USSR Academy of Sciences' institutes and sectorial scientific research institutes and design bureaus participate in this cooperation. The university's scientists are currently participating in research in hundreds of important topics which are part of the plans of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Academician A.A. Logunov described how the collective of Moscow State University has begun work connected with implementation of the Food Program. A headquarters has been set up in the university which will coordinate the efforts of specialists of various faculties and departments in this field. The first results of the accelerated implementation of projects developed for the needs of agriculture are already to hand.

Much has to be done by the Moscow State University collective in the development of progressive forms of an increase in the qualifications of the scientific and teaching personnel. Certain methods are being tested currently. Great attention is also being paid to an increase in the efficiency of graduate thesis work. Over 9,000 graduate students were trained in the last decade in the Moscow State University alone. It is essential to make more extensive use of graduate courses for working up pertinent developments in the interests of the national economy and target future candidates and doctors of sciences toward truly meaningful, original research whose results will have a perceptible practical effect.

Strong, long-standing relations with the capital's scientific collectives largely determine the pace and scale of the retooling of production at enterprises, D.P. Yulin, secretary of the GPZ-1 party committee, said in his speech. The most modern and progressive types of equipment are being introduced increasingly extensively at the GPZ-1. Unique comprehensively automated shops where more than 40 percent of the enterprise's products is currently manufactured have been created here. Some 56 percent of the bearings produced have been certified with the State Symbol of Quality. Impressive results are being produced by the plant's cooperation with the collective of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metallurgical Engineering. Together with the scientists the GPZ-1 specialists have introduced progressive production processes of the hot helical rolling of bearings. Thanks to this innovation, labor productivity has increased by a factor of 5-8, while metal consumption has declined 10-15 percent. An annual savings of R1 million has been obtained. Contacts between plant innovators and the scientists of other of the capital's scientific research institutes have also borne real fruit.

D.P. Yulin also dwelt on as yet unsolved questions of the retooling of production requiring closer attention on the part of the scientific collectives. In particular, there are still many production processes connected with uneconomical metal expenditure. Ways to replace them by more profitable processes exist. But the development and introduction of the corresponding equipment complexes are being dragged out. The GPZ-1 collective has much to do in the 11th Five-Year Plan for an improvement in the provision of the shops with equipment. It is planned to introduce dozens of transfer machines, approximately 1,000 automatons, semi-automatons, units and special machine tools and 32 industrial robots and automatic manipulators. Realization of this program will require active, all-around support on the part of the capital's scientists and design workers.

D.G. Zhimerin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, paid particular attention in his speech to questions of the implementation of comprehensive scientific-technical programs. He dwelt on the most important tasks of the capital's scientific collectives in this field. Having emphasized the importance of the implementation of the official comprehensive programs for an increase in the economical nature and efficiency of production and an improvement in the quality and technical standard of products, D.G. Zhimerin observed that it is not in all cases that scientists of the capital's scientific research institutes and design bureaus are fulfilling the quotas of these programs sufficiently actively. A comprehensive approach to an improvement in the structure and network of scientific establishments is essential, and there is much unutilized potential here. Insufficiently efficient use is being made of the economic and organizational levers of the management mechanism.

D.G. Zhimerin went on to dwell on questions of the accelerated introduction in practice of means of the automation of scientific research and planning-design work. He stressed that this is an important path of an increase in the efficiency of scientific quest in the light of the requirements advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress. It is essential to pay more attention to ensuring that scientists struggle actively for the speediest introduction of their developments at all stages, right through to extensive use in production. This is particularly important in the most critical, promising areas of scientific-technical progress such as the application of robot technology in various sectors of the economy. Not everything possible is being done as yet for the speediest development and introduction in practice of many means of production automation of which industry is very much in need and complexes which would ensure economies in labor, material and energy sources. The capital's scientific collectives and the head scientific research institutes of many sectors operating in Moscow are called on to realize this potential.

The Moscow Gorkom adopted a comprehensive resolution on the question discussed.

EARTHQUAKE IN LAKE BAYKAL AREA REPORTED

LD281252 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Irkutsk July 28 TASS -- An earthquake occurred in Lake Baykal area at six hours 27 minutes, local time, today. According to the data of the seismic station of the Institute of the Earth's Crust of the Siberian branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the epicentre was in the central part of Lake Baykal. In Irkutsk the magnitude of the quake was about four points. The scientists link this earthquake, just as many previous ones, with the continuing formation of the basin of the world's deepest lake.

GORSHKOV INTERVIEW ON SOVIET NAVAL PREPARATIONS

PM281405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 2

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent's interview with admiral of the fleet of the Soviet Union, Hero of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister; "Ocean Vigil" -- place and date not specified]

[Excerpts] On the eve of Soviet Navy Day, Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the Soviet Navy, USSR deputy defense minister, answered your PRAVDA correspondent's question.

[Question] It is well known that the Soviet Union has repeatedly put forward proposals on the mutual limitation of naval operations to that the largest possible area of the world's oceans should become a zone of peace in the immediate future. However, the U.S. ruling circles have not accepted these proposals and are planning a sharp increase in weapons, including naval weapons. What can you tell us on this score?

[Answer] Among our country's many peace initiatives was also the proposal of the mutual limitation of operations by the U.S. and USSR navies and, in particular, the withdrawal of the two sides' missile-carrying submarines from the present vast areas of combat patrol and the restricting of their voyages to within mutually agreed limits.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the 17th trade union congress also expressed a readiness to discuss with the United States the question of extending confidence-building measures to the world's oceans and particularly to those regions through which the busiest sea lanes run.

To illustrate the urgency of these proposals, I shall quote some figures which describe the scale of the nuclear threat to humanity from the ocean depths.

The U.S. Navy now has 40 missile-carrying submarines and Britain and France have a further 6 vessels in this class. There are 656 launchers with over 5,000 individually guided nuclear warheads concentrated on those U.S. submarines. This is nearly 1/2 of the U.S. strategic nuclear weapons. Some 22-24 missile submarines are on constant combat patrol in regions of the seas and oceans from where it is possible to deliver nuclear strikes from various directions against installations located in the heart of the territory of the USSR and other socialist community countries. The missiles' great range (4,600-8,000 km) makes it possible to scatter the patrolling U.S. missile submarines across vast areas of the world's oceans.

In creating an underwater threat to others, the United States has caused a similar threat to emerge against itself. It is no secret now that the Soviet Union, being thus compelled, took prompt care to ensure its security from the oceans.

In response to the U.S. creation of a strategic submarine missile system targeted primarily against the Soviet Union, a similar system has been created here, too, which threatens any aggressor with inevitable retribution. The Soviet Navy possesses a certain quality of missile-carrying submarines, including some of the very latest.

In this context, it would not be out of place to recall Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's words from the 26th CPSU Congress rostrum: "In the past we have proposed banning the creation of the U.S. Trident submarine missile system and the corresponding system here. This proposal was not accepted. As a result, the Americans created the new Ohio-class submarine with Trident I missiles. A similar system -- Typhoon -- has been created here. So who has gained from this?"

Our side proposed limiting the deployment of new submarines -- the U.S. Ohio class and a similar class in the USSR -- and banning the modernization of existing and the creation of new ICBM's deployed on these submarines and the nondeployment of long-range sea-based cruise missiles. However, these proposals were not accepted either.

[Question] This year the Soviet people are marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. During those decades, the fraternal republics' friendship has strengthened and our people's internationalism has become even deeper. How are these qualities manifested among the sailors and how are they approaching the jubilee?

[Answer] The USSR Armed Forces including our Navy are a cohesive combat family in which the sons of all the USSR's fraternal peoples undergo ideological, combat and physical tempering. The Navy's multinational units and ships' crews are characterized by strong military discipline, a readiness to help one's comrades at all times and unity in the noble cause of the motherland's defense.

The friendship among the Soviet sailors of different nationalities was formed during the civil war, strengthened during the peacetime building of socialism and underwent stern tests in the Great Patriotic War. And now our party is continuing to educate new generations of sailors, vigilantly guarding peaceful communist building, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and friendship with other countries' working people.

Naval officers and ratings fulfill their noble international mission with honor in the ports of many states where ships make friendly visits to replenish stores and for the relaxation of personnel during long ocean voyages. This year alone, our ships called at dozens of ports in many European, Asian and African countries.

In meetings abroad with representatives of different strata of the population, Soviet seamen take the truth about the Soviet Union with them and, by their high discipline, culture and respect for national traditions, win sympathy for our country and for the socialist system.

WORK OF AIR DEFENSE POLITICAL ORGANS VIEWED

PM281001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Lt Col V. Skrizhalin report: "Improving Work of Political Organs"]

[Text] A conference of leading workers of Air Defense Forces' political organs has discussed the further activization of political organs' organizations and political work and the intensification of their leading role in increasing the party organizations' initiative and militancy in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the recommendations of the Sixth All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries. A report was delivered by Col Gen S.A. Bobylev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Air Defense Forces.

The conference was addressed by Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and Marshal of Aviation A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces and USSR deputy defense minister.

ALIYEV, SHEVARDNADZE, DEMISCHYAN AT BORDER RALLY

LD232150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] The 60th anniversary of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Border District has been celebrated in Tbilisi. Representatives of military units and of the public from the republics of Transcaucasia were invited to a festive meeting devoted to the occasion. The meeting was addressed by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Central Committee; Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; and Comrade Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian CP Central Committee.

The history of this border district goes back to the legendary 11th Army. Detachments from that army took up the defense of the country's borders and displayed heroic qualities on a mass scale during the Great Patriotic War. Many of them took part personally in fighting for the Caucasus, in the defense of Kerch, Novorossiysk, Tuapse and in the battles on Malaya Zemlya.